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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1893.

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## THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY..........NOVEMBER 9, 1893.

### NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The extra session is a thing of the past. It is a wonder now, says the Wilmington Messenger, that it was ever called to do so little for the country.

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Carter H. Harrison, late Mayor of Chicago, who was assassinated Saturday evening Oct. 20th, was to have been married last Tuesday in New Orleans, to Miss Annie Howard, of that city.

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About three hundred negroes met in the Superior Court room at Macon, Ga., and organized the Afro-American Association of Georgia, pledged to use every means in their power to put down those crimes among the negroes that have given rise to lynchings.

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The nominations of Mr. Hornblower for Associate Justice of the Federal Supreme court, and of Messrs. Elias and Simmons, internal revenue collectors for this State, lapsed by reason of the adjournment of the Senate. Temporary commissions were issued to the two last named.

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The Southern States have a lower per capita debt than the other States. In a list of twenty-two States, including all sections of the country, the favorable showing of the South is manifest. In New England, Connecticut shows a per capita indebtedness of $107; in the West, Colorado $206; in the East, New York $268, while Florida's per capita mortgage debt is only $40.

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Says a St. Louis weather prophet: "The indications are for a severe winter. The corn shucks are unusually thick, some having as many as sixteen layers; the squirrels are laying in a larger supply of corn and nuts than usual, and the geese have already begun to migrate. The last sign is the most reliable. All the others may fail, but when the annual migration of the geese begins in October, look out for an early and severe winter."

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The Georgia State Senate killed by the decisive vote of nineteen noes to twelve ayes the Anti-Cigarette bill about which there has been considerable discussion in both branches of the Legislature since assembling last week. The bill, as amended and passed in the House, prohibited the sale of cigarettes in the State except medicated and cubeb cigarettes, which amendment was put on it to enable its passage through the House. It was generally urged that this virtually nulified the bill, as under this qualification the sale would practically go on as though no legislation had passed. The Senate, however, disposed of the whole matter by an adverse vote.

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The special committee of the Board of Lady Managers of the North Carolina Confederate moment have adopted the plans as designed by Col. M. Muldoon, of Louisville, Ky. The plans thus chosen are subject to modification. The design is for a granite monument seventy feet high, with two life-size bronze figures, one of a Confederate infantryman and the other of a cavalryman, in spirited attitudes, and with a shaft thirty feet high surmounted by a figure ten feet in height of a soldier at rest. On the dies of the monument are, on opposite sides, the seals of the Confederate States and of North Carolina. Col. Muldoon was a Confederate officer.

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An Englishman in Florida, being forced for the first time in his life to earn his bread with his hands found himself thrown daily in contact with American laborers His fellow workmen easily saw that he was not accustomed to such work and that he was a man of excellent education and good bringing up. They did not realize, perhaps, that he, too, was taking silent note of their conduct. When, however, fortune again smiled upon him and he made his way North he declared to acquaintances that his late companions were gentlemen, every one. They had shown him the utmost consideration and they forbore, with a delicacy he had not expected, to ask questions touching his past and the cause of his ill luck.

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The White City will soon disappear, a phantom of beauty such as the world had never seen before. The Wilmington Messenger says, those who saw it have great cause to be thankful. Those who did not see it have cause for a life-time regret. It is expected that 1,000,000 tickets will be sold before the final demolition takes place. Up to Sunday night last the admissions were 21,069,039. Admissions on passes 1,052,188—total 23,121,227. After the debt of the World's Fair has been paid, there will remain at least $1,000,000, and perhaps more, to be distributed among the stockholders. Since its organization to yesterday morning the Exposition has paid out $30,558,849.01, or three times the amount the managers expected to spend when they commenced building the Fair. The gate receipts during the Exposition period proper were little over $10,000,000.

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China has a regular army of 300,000 men and a war footing of 1,000,000.

Turkey has a regular army of 355,000 men, a war footing of 610,200, and the annual cost of the army is $19,642,000.

Italy has a regular army of 736,592, a war footing of 1,718,933, and the annual cost of the army is $42,947,263.

Japan has a regular army of 36,777 men, a war footing of 51,721, and the annual cost of the army is $6,151,000.

Spain has a regular army of 90,000 men, a war footing of 450,000, and the annual cost of the army is $24,802,930.

Russia has a regular army of 974,771 men, a war footing of 2,733,305, and the nnual cost of the army is $131,812,202.

France has a regular army of 502,764 men a war footing of 3,753,305, and the annual cost of the army is $114,279,761.

Germany has a regular army of 445,402 men, a war footing of 1,491,104, and the annual cost of the army is $98,330,429.

Great Britain has a regular army of 131,686 a war footing of 577,906, and the annual cost of the army is $74,901,500.

India (British) has a regular army of 189,-597 men, a war footing of 308,000, and the annual cost of the army is $84,481,195.

Austria-Hungary has a regular army of 289,190 men, a war footing of 1,125,838, and the annual cost ot the army is $53,386,915.

The United States has a regular army of 25,745 men, a war footing of 3,165,000, and the annual cost of the army is $40,466,460.—*Journal of Education.*

### SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

**Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."**

Wm. Venable, one of the owners of the Stone Mountain granite quarry, horsewhipped G. D. Woodward, a prominent job printer in Atlanta last week. Mr. Venable went to Mr. Woodward's office on Alabama street, locked the door on the inside and assaulted Mr. Woodward with a whip. He accused Mr. Woodward of having referred to him as a thief. Mr. Woodward denied it. Mr. Woodward was left in bad condition. He is at the head of the Knights of Labor in Atlanta. ——The East bound passenger train on the Southern Pacific Railroad struck and killed J. H. Combs, a prominent stock man of West Tex. The accident occured near Del Rio, Texas, where Mr. Combs has an extensive ranch. It is claimed that it is a case of suicide, and that the deceased had been very despondent for several weeks about heavy losses of cattle from the effects of the drought. ——Mr. W. J. Wilcox, a prominent young business man of Philadelphia, on a visit to Richmond, Va., was thrown from a horse and so badly injured that he died in a few hours. The animal on which he was riding became frightened and dashed itself against the iron fence of the Capitol square. It was almost instantly killed, and in falling threw its entire weight upon the unfortunate rider. ——Col. J. Hampton Hoge, of Virginia, who was appointed Consul to Amoy, China, last May and has just reached San Francisco on his way to his post, has been removed from that office. ——The committee to choose a design for the Confederate monument chose the one submitted by Col. Muldoon, of Louisville, which provides for a granite monument seventy feet high, with bronze statues of Confederate soldiers. ——Mrs. J. P. Caldwell died at Statesville Thursday. ——Senator George, chairman of the committee to investigate the causes of the low price of cotton, thinks the tendency of prices is upward, though the recent repeal of the Sherman law, he thinks, will tend to lower the price. ——The constitutionality of the South Carolina Dispensary law is again to be tested in the Federal court. ——Ex-Senator Wade Hampton has written a letter to the Columbia, S. C., State advocating organizing National Democratic clubs throughout that State. He believes in drawing the line between Democrat and Populist. ——The explosion of a boiler in New York killed three men and wounded nearly twenty more, some of whom have since died. ——The steamship City of Alexandria, of the New York and Cuba line, was burned at sea Wednesday evening, twenty-five miles from Havana. About thirty-five people were drowned. The steamer had on board 400 hogsheads of rum. She was one of the largest and fastest of the American ships employed in the West India Trade. ——The dead body of a printer named James C. Calhoun was found on top of a car in New Hampshire. ——The court grants leave to Receiver Oakman to sell the remaining assets of the Richmond Terminal, West Point and Warehouse Railroad company in order to wind up the affairs of the company. ——Traffic is blocked on the Big Four railroad at Cairo, Ills., by a strike of employes. ——The slayer of Mayor Carter Harrison when arraigned pleaded not guilty. ——The President has issued his proclamation appointing November 30th as Thanksgiving day. ——Attorney General Olney has ordered the discharge of all Chinamen held in custody for having failed to register. ——A special from Pembroke, Ga., to the Morning News, says: Bryan Sikes, a negro living in Pembroke, was taken out by unknown parties and severely whipped. About 1:50 o'clock some one called at his door, but he refused to come out and the door was broken in at once. He and his wife were alone and in bed. After taking him off in the woods they stripped him and tied him to a log and left him unconscious. His wife was then made to succumb to a process of tar and feathers. Her head was bathed well and will probably have to be shaved in order to remove the gum. Sikes and his wife are believed to prey upon the community. Several lots of cotton have been stolen from various parties and they were suspected. ——A special to the Constitution from Adairsville, Ga., says: The protracted dry weather is very unusual. There has not been a good rain in over two months. All the water courses are very low; some have gone dry. The wells and springs in the mountain districts are dry and many people are hauling water from three to five miles. Cattle and stock are suffering from using stagnant water. The wheat, oats and rye in Aothcaloogo valley are dying. A lot of land is still unturned. ——The indications are that all hope for a settlement of the troubles between the iron and sheet steel manufacturers and the Amalgamated association of iron and steel workers is past. The manufacturers do not admit that hostile preparations are in progress, but such is really the case, and within a few days a number of manufacturers will endeavor to operate their plants independent of the Amalgamated association. ——The North Carolina and the Tennessee University teams played foot ball at Chapel Hill Friday, the game resulting in favor of the former by a score of sixty to nothing. ——Vice-President Stevenson and a great many of the Senators left Washington for their homes just after the adjournment, especially those Senators in whose States an election occurred Tuesday. ——The Philadelphia mint has called for $20,000,000 in gold bullion for coinage. ——There were 358 business failures in the United States during the last seven days, against 258 for the same time last year. ——There are rumors of another unsuccessful plot to blow up the British Parliament buildings. ——A locomotive exploded Thursday night at St. Louis and three men were killed. ——British warships are congregating at Gibraltar in anticipation of a movement of French, Russian and Spanish vessels toward Tangier. ——The Cunard steamers Campania and Lucania, holding respectively the westward and eastward records, each broke the other's record on their last trip. ——Mrs. J. C. Teems, of Adairsville, Ga., attempted suicide by swallowing the heads of parlor matches. ——There is a bitter war between the Picayune and the Times-Democrat, New Orleans morning newspapers. Several fights have occurred, and policemen are now stationed at the two offices to prevent further difficulties. ——At Marion, S. C., Arthur Bethea, white, shot and instantly killed Press Bowen, negro. Bowen was drunk and drew or threatened to draw his pistol when Bethea killed him, shooting him through the heart. ——The commissioner of immigration has debarred James Ingram, an Englishman, from landing at Boston on the ground that he comes here under contract with a telegraph company.

### Historical Facts.

Newton Enterprise.

It may be of a great deal of interest, to the many readers of your valuable paper to get some information of the financial condition of the State of North Carolina, and the banking system before the late war, and the location of each bank, and the branch banks, and the capital of each principal bank that was in existence in North Carolina up to the war. The first bank established in North Carolina was the Cape Fear bank, which was incorporated in 1804, with a capital of $250,000 and located at Wilmington. The charter was continued by various legislative enactments, to one million and and a half dollars. The act of 1850 further increased its capital five thousand shares more, the charter to expire January 1st, 1860. The State owned 5,322 shares.

The principal bank was located at Wilmington, the officers were Thomas H. Wright, President, Henry R. Savage, Cashier, J. D. Gardner, Teller, M. C. Laurin, Assistant-Teller, J. A. Bradley, Book-keeper, T. H. Harden, Clerk.

The branch bank at Washington, John Myers, President, Ben Bunyon, Cashier, T. H. Hardenburg, Teller.

Branch bank at Salisbury, D. A. Davis, Cashier.

Branch bank at Salem, J. G. Lusk, Cashier.

Branch bank at Fayetteville, T. Haigh, President, John W. Wright, Cashier, W. J. Anderson, Teller, Joshua Carmon, Clerk.

Branch bank at Raleigh, W. H. Jones, Cashier, F. C. Hill, Clerk.

Branch bank at Asheville, J. F. Hardy, Cashier.

Branch Bank at Greensboro, J. H. Lindsay, Cashier.

The bank of the State of North Carolina was established and incorporated in 1833 with a capital of $1,500,000 of which the State owned five thousand shares.

The principal bank was located at Raleigh, George W. Mordicai, President, C. Duvy, Cashier, J. W. Whitting, Teller, D. Dupre, Book-keeper and T. W. Dews, Clerk.

Fayetteville branch bank, C. P. Mallet, President, J. W. Wetmore, Cashier, W. Harden, Teller and W. Huske, Clerk.

Wilmington branch bank E. P. Hill, President, W. E. Anderson, Cashier, William Boston, Teller, and J. J. Lippett, Clerk.

Newbern branch bank, George Attmore, President, J. M. Roberts, Cashier and H. C. Lucas, Teller.

Tarboro branch bank, James Waddell, President, P. P. Lawrence, Cashier, and R. Chapman, Teller.

Elizabeth City branch bank, W. B. Shepard, President, J. C. Ehringhaus, Cashier, and W. C. Batler, Teller.

Branch bank at Charlotte, John Irwin, President, W. A. Lucas, Cashier, and W. A. Williams, Clerk.

Morganton branch bank, Robert C. Pearson, President, Isaac Avery, Cashier.

Milton branch bank, Samuel Walkins, President, W. R. Hill, Cashier.

The merchant bank of Newbern was established and incorporated in 1834 with a capital of $300,000, Charles Stover, President, W. W. Clark, Cashier, and Joseph Fulford, Teller.

The commercial bank at Wilmington was established and incorporated in 1847, capital stock $300,000, O. G. Parsley, President, Timothy Savage, Cashier, and John McDay, Teller.

Bank at Fayetteville established and incorporated January 1849, capital stock $800,000, John D. Starr, President, W. J. Broadfoot, Cashier, Harvey Leete, Teller.

Bank of Washington, Beaufort county, incorporated in 1850, capital $400,000. Charter to expire in 1877, James Hoyle, President, Martin Stevenson, Cashier.

Bank of Wadesboro, Anson county, was established and incorporated in 1850. Capital stock $200,000. Charter to expire in 1880, W. R. Leak, President, H. B. Hammond, Cashier.

After year of 1850 there were several other banks established. I do not know what their capital stock was. There was the Statesville bank, the bank of Clarendon. If I am not mistaken there was a bank at Murfeesboro. Then there was a private bank at Greensboro called the Mutual Insurance Company and several other banks that have escaped my recollection.

At the commencement of the war there were in the State about twenty-five banks.

There was a branch mint at Charlotte that coined a great deal of gold. Then with all these banks and the mint there was a sufficient circulation of bank notes silver and gold to do all the business transaction necessary while all these banks were in existence. The farmers were not called upon to give a chattel or real estate mortgages or a lien on some property to secure a little debt. As it is now in these latter days. Then why is it so. I will answer it is a few plain words. it is this: *Confidence is lost.*

Then in those days, the farmers were always supplied with cash on hand and at their command and did not live ahead of their incomes and ahead of the times. Unless we again get back into those same good old paths as our fathers, time will be no better in the money matter. I am in favor of State banks. Then our bank notes will stay in the State. If you will closely examine the history of these banks. There was but one bank in North Carolina before that brave and courageous Jackson vetoed the act of the renewal of the United States bank at Philadelphia in 1831 and that was the bank of Cape Fear in 1804.

After Jackson's notable act, bank after bank sprang into existence in North Carolina with a capital stock of $4,000,000. Then the war came and destroyed all these banks and they passed out of existence.

Unless State banks are again established money matters will always be of a scarcity and the circulation will be short. While we had them and our sister State South Carolina the farmers had always money in their pocket books and could carry on all kind of business matter without mortgages and liens. Then we were a free and independent people. But now since these banks are no more we as a people are hide bound so to speak.

X. Y. Z.

### Carter Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, Assassinated.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Carter Henry Harrison, five times mayor of Chicago, ex-Congressman, ex-county commissioner, editor, capitalist and author, was assassinated in his own residence, at No. 231 South Ashland avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock. Three bullets entered his body and in less than one hour after the first shot was fired death ensued.

The man who did the shooting was arrested and locked up at the Desplaines street station. There the man gave his name as Eugene Patrick Prendergast. He was at one time a member of the Chicago police force. The incidents that led up to the killing show that it was premeditated and deliberately planned.

At 7:50 o'clock this afternoon a man ran up the front steps of Mr. Harrison's residence and rang the bell. Mary Fansen, the servant, answered the bell and the man outside asked for Mr. Harrison. She said he would have to wait a moment as Mr. Harrison was asleep on the sofa in the parlor, at the same time going back through the hall to call him, leaving the door open. In a moment Mr. Harrison stepped from the parlor into the hall. In an instant the man had drawn a revolver and fired, the shot entering the abdomen just above the navel. Two more shots rang out an instant later, the first of which entered the mayor's body under the left arm, penetrating the heart. Mr. Harrison, when the first shot was fired, had started toward the door and the second shot struck him when within a few feet of the assassin. Mr. Harrison was so close to the muzzle of the revolver when the third shot was fired that the bullet shattered one of the knuckles of the left hand and the powder burned the flesh. Mr. Harrison's coachman, who was in the rear of the house when the first shot was fired, ran into the hall and fired three shots at the man as he started out of the front door. The murderer stopped for an instant, turned about and fired a parting shot at the coachman. He then ran down the front steps and passed rapidly north on Ashland avenue.

Mayor Harrison after the last shot was fired stepped into the parlor and started towards the dinning-room. He had taken but a few steps when he fell into the butler's pantry which led to the rear of the house. His son Preston, who was up stairs at the time of the shooting, ran down and was at his father's side in an instant. Mr. Harrison said: "I am shot, Preston and cannot live. Where is Annie?"

Mr. Preston Harrison hastily left his father's side and rushed out upon the street in pursuit of the assassin; in the meantime Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Chalmers who live across the street, had started for the Harrison residence, as they had heard the shooting. They saw a man running up Ashland avenue and met the son Preston in pursuit. Young Harrison stopped long enough to inform his neighbors of the terrible affair and then started on in pursuit of the murderer. Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers hastily entered the house, Mr. Chalmers at once making a pillow of his overcoat which he placed under Mr. Harrison's head. "I have been shot and cannot live," said the mayor, as he gasped for breath.

"You won't die," said Mr. Chalmers, "you have only been shot in the abdomen."

"No, I have been shot in the heart and I know I cannot live," was the response. They were the last words of the mayor. He immediately became unconscious and died at 8:25 o'clock.

The murderer, pursued by the coachman, ran along Ashland avenue toward Monroe street at a break-neck pace. Coming to Monroe street, he turned to the east and started for the city. The pursuers, who had been reinforced by an officer and several citizens, gained rapidly on their man. On they sped until Desplaines street was reached when the hunted man again turned to the north and in a few moments had reached the Desplaines street police station. He walked in and approached the sergeant at the desk. He was about to speak when the foremost of his pursuers rushed breathless into the station. "Lock that man up" said the coachman. "He has killed Mayor Harrison." In an instant the sergeant was out from behind his desk and, catching hold of the man's arm pulled him within the wire enclosure as though to preserve his life from a crowd which was gathering with astonishing rapidity. Without waiting to register the prisoner, he was quickly taken and placed behind the bars. The station was then cleared of the excited people and the sergeant went for a talk with the prisoner.

"My name is Eugene Patrick Prendergast" he said in response to the first inquiry.

"Do you know you have killed Mayor Harrison?" asked the sergeant.

"Yes, and I am glad of it," was the answer.

"He promised to give me the corporation counselship and he has not kept his word."

### Laugh.

Annals of Hygiene.

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine. Learn how to tell a story. A well-told story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sick room. Learn to keep your own troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows. Learn to stop croaking. If you cannot see any good in the world, keep the bad to yourself. Learn to hide your aches, and pains under a pleasant smile. No one cares to hear whether you have the ear-ach or rheumatism. Don't cry. Tears do well enough in novels, but they are out of place in real life. Learn to meet your friends with a smile. The good humored man or woman is always welcome, but the dyspeptic and hypochondriam is not wanted anywhere, and is a nuisance as well.

### Analysis of Vote on Free Coinage.

Wilmington Messenger.

It will be interesting to briefly examine the vote on Senator Peffer's free coinage bill, which was lost by a vote of 28 ayes 39 nays. Vance voted aye and Ransom no. Vance voted for free coinage and Ransom voted against free coinage. Let us look at the vote and the paired Senators to see how the Democrats in the Senate really stood as to free coinage—making silver as it was in 1873, equal before the law as to gold, and without discrimination against either metal as the Democratic platform and law of 1892 required and promised to the country. There were 85 Senators who voted or were paired. They were thus divided—For free coinage 23 Democrats; against free coinage 21 Democrats. That is an ugly showing for the Democrats in view of the Chicago law and the record of the party as shown in the platforms and speeches, in campaign handbooks and conventions, in the Congress and in public documents all through the years running back to 1873. A very bad showing indeed.

Whence come the twenty-one Democrats who trampled upon the promise and platform and the law of 1892. From the North came 10; from the South came 11. Mark that. Eleven Southern Democratic Senators voted against the free coinage of silver—against the declarations and actions of the party in the past, and against the law of the party at Chicago as laid down in 1892, that demanded "the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the *coinage* of *both* gold and *silver* without *discriminating* against either metal or charge of mintage." That meant *free* coinage because gold has free coinage and silver has to be its full equal in all privileges including "mintage."

The analysis of the vote in the Washington special to the Atlanta Constitution says this:

"Leaving out the border State of Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia there are thirteen Southern States with whom only six (Ransom, of North Carolina; Gordon, of Georgia; White and Caffrey, of Louisiana; Mills of Texas, and Lindsay, of Kentucky) were against free coinage. The other twenty stood by their constituents. If these six Southern Senators had voted for free coinage it would have carried, and it cannot be maintained that the five States from which they hail are not free silver States. The amendment was lost by the votes of seven Democrats heretofore out-spoken in favor of free coinage and who have so voted in the Senate—Hill, of New York; Voorhees and Turpie, of Indiana; Faulkner, of West Virginia; Ransom, of North Carolina; Gordon, of Georgia, and Mills, of Texas. General Gordon was absent but his vote was counted, and he was paired with Pettigrew, of South Dakota, as a free silver Republican. Senator Colquitt was present and desired to vote for free silver, but he was paired with Wilson, of Iowa, a gold standard Republican who has not been able to be in his seat this session."

There were 10 Republicans and 4 Populists who voted for free coinage, and 17 Republicans who voted against free coinage. There were but 3 Northern Democrats who voted for free silver—Martin, of Kansas; Roach, of North Dakota, and White, of California. With only 3 Democrats in all the North for silver it puts the party "in a hole" in so far as being with the Democratic record and the Constitution that demands both silver and gold as the unit of value. How will the Democrats ever get together again on silver so as to make a deliverance? It is not words but works that the people desire. It is not platitudinous four hours' speeches but votes that they demand. Three Northern Democrats only for silver and eleven Southern Democrats against, twenty-three in all for and twenty-one against. A divided house. It may turn out to be a ruined party. With that condition existing—with free silver—equal in the Constitution and equal in the last platform of the Democratic party—rejected by Democrats pledged to give it to the people, what are the Southern Democrats going to do about it? Time will reveal.

### The Dolye Rule for Measuring Logs.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 18, 1893.

*Editor Messenger:*

The question has been so often asked me how the rule now used by some of the new mills in our city compared with the old rule which has been in use in this market for years in measuring logs, that I have concluded to answer the question through your paper.

1st. The old rule simply squares the timber; that is, finds the diameter of the log, then multiply the diameter by five and divide the product by seven, and it gives the square, or as near the square as can be gotten without using fractions, which is never used in measuring timber. After the log is brought to a square it is then calculated as ton timber and the bill so rendered to the getter.

2d. As to the Doyle rule, I can't get at his method of figuring round logs, but this I do know—that all logs from 12 to 19 inches, 16 feet long, lose from 22 to 33 feet to the log. It is true, according to the Doyle rule, that all logs from 22 inches and up, 16 feet long, gains on the old rule, but how many timber getters have logs that average 22 inches in diameter or even average 18 inches.

J. W. ALDERMAN.

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

**Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.**

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

**Royal Baking Powder**

**ABSOLUTELY PURE**

### Mark Twain's Latest—Romance of an Esquimau Maiden.

A magazine is usually satisfied with one strong feature for the month. The Cosmopolitan, however, presents for November no less than five very unusual ones. William Dean Howells gives the first of the letters of the traveller, who has been visiting this country, from Altruria. We have read Mr. Howell's impression of the Altrurian; but in this first letter we have the Altrurian's impressions of New York, with some comments upon our government and society, calculated to awaken the most conservative minds. The second feature of The Cosmopolitan is the portion of the magazine given up to color work, no less than ten superb color illustrations being presented for the first time in magazine history, accompanying an article by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor on "Changes in Woman's Costumes." The third feature is "American Notes," by Walter Besant, who was recently in America and doing the United States for The Cosmopolitan a la Dickens. The fourth feature is an article by General Badeau on "The Forms of Invitation Used by the English Nobility." The article is illustrated by the facsimile of cards to the Queen's drawing-room, to dinner at the Princess of Wales, and to many leading houses of England. Finally, we have a new and very curious story by Mark Twain, called "The Esquimau Maiden's Romance." It is in his happiest vein and is illustrated by Dan Beard. The November number presents the work of many artists, among whom are: C. S. Reinhart, Otto Guillonnet, J. H. Harper, G. Hudson, Franz von Leubach, George Wharton Edwards, F. Schuyler Matthews, Dan Beard, W. L. Sontag, Jr., F. G. Attwood, C. Hirschberg, J. Habert-Dys, August Franzen, Louis J. Reed, J. N. Hutchins and Hamilton Gibson.

### Literary Notes.

In Riders of Many Lands, by Colonel Theodore Arault Dodge, which the Messrs. Harper & Brothers have just published, will be found many curious bits of information for the American equestrian. The book is illustrated by Frederic Remington, and from photographs. The descriptions of Oriental horses and horsemen contribute much to the interest of the volume.

A new and cheap Bible Dictionary, spoken of as extremely compact and rich in recent topographical and archæological information, has been added to the catalogue of the Harper publications. The author is Rev. M. G. Easton, M. A., D. D. The attitude of the work towards matters in which the "higher criticism" is interested is characterized as strictly orthodox.

The Christmas number of Harper's Magazine will be noteworthy even in the history of that periodical. It will be profusely illustrated. A sympathetic study of "The Old Dominion," by Thomas Nelson Page, and a contemporary view of "The House of Commons," by Thomas Power O'Conner, are among the attractions of the number. It will contain nine short stories.

Harper's Bazar, published November 4th, will contain a short story by Bret Harte, called "An Episode of West Woodlands."

The forthcoming number of Harper's Weekly will contain another eight-page supplement devoted entirely to World's Fair pictures, which will be even more effective if possible than this week's. In addition there will be a striking front-page of the Manhattan Day celebration. Thulstrup will contribute a characteristic full-page of scenes in Lady Aberdeen's Irish Village and Blarney Castle; and another page will be devoted to four of the best views of the galleries in the Art Building. Carlton T. Chapman will show, in an interesting picture, the new method of coaling war-ships at sea; and an illustration of how voters are turned out by one of New York city's naturalization mills will have a peculiar and timely interest. "Twiggs's Cat," a new story by Eden Philports, and a great variety of other matter, will fill out a number of especial excellence.

Little Johnnie, on seeing a skeleton for the first time exclaimed, "Why, but they skinned her mighty close, didn't they! She looks worse than Aunt Jane did, before ma gave her that bottle of 'Favorite Prescription!'" "Aunt Jane" was so completely worn out, by prolapsus, periodical difficulties and nervous prostration, that she was a constant sufferer, night and day, but Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription acted so promptly and favorably upon the uterus and other organs, that she suffers no pain at any time, and her general health was never better. As a remedy for all female weaknesses, as a strength-giving tonic and quieting nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or price ($1.00) refunded.

### Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition: If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. A. J. Cook & Co.

### The History of a Pin.

The machine that makes pins turns out 7,500 of these tiny essentials in an hour. Before the pin is finished it goes through very many operations, which are described in the Youth's Companions as follows: A real of wire hangs over the machine, the free end of which passes between two rollers.

As the wire leaves the rollers it passes between two matched dies until it touches a gauge. Just as it does this the dies come together and clamp it firmly in a groove in their face. At the same time the machine cuts it off the proper length.

The gauge then moves away, and a little punch forms the head by striking the end which rested against the gauge.

When this is finished the dies separate and deliver the pin into one of a great many groves in the face of a wheel about a foot in diameter and just as wide across its face as the pin is long.

POINTING THE PINS.

When the pin is taken by the wheel it has no point, but as the wheel turns it rubs the pins against an outside band, which causes each one to roll in its groove, and at the same time carries them past a set of rapidly moving files, which rub against the blunt ends and sharpens them roughly.

They next pass against the faces of two grinding wheels, which smooth the points, and then to a rapidly moving leather band having fine emery glued on its face. This gives them the final polish; and as they leave the band they are dropped into a box underneath the machine.

After this the pins are plated with tin to give them a bright, silver appearance. They are prepared for plating by being first immersed in weak sulphuric acid to remove all grease, and then dried by being placed—a bushel or so at a time, with about the same quantity of sawdust—in a machine called a tumbling barrel.

This is simply a cask suspended on a shaft, which passes through it lengthwise. Two or three hour's rolling in sawdust cleans the pin and wears away any little roughness which the machine may have caused.

Pins and sawdust are taken together from the barrel and allowed to fall in a steady stream through a blast of air. The sawdust being the lighter, is blown over into a large, room-like box, while the pins, being heavier, fall into a bin below.

After this they are spread out in trays having sheets of zinc in their bottoms, which have been previously connected with one of the wires of an electric battery. The trays are then placed in a tank containing a solution of tin in muriatic acid, and the other wire of the battery is inserted in the solution. Electrical action immediately begins and deposits metallic tin on the entire surface of each pin.

They are then washed in a tank of water and put into other tumbling barrels with hot sawdust. When they have been dried and cleaned of the sawdust, as in the former instance, they are put into a large, slowly revolving copper-lined tub, which is tilted at an angle of about 45 degrees.

As this revolves the pins keep sliding down the smooth copper to the lower side. This constant rubbing against the tub and against each other polishes them.

It was the practice formerly to allow pins of all lengths to become mixed in the different operations, and after polishing to separate them by a very ingenious machine, but it has been found more economical to keep each size to itself.

From the polishing tub the pins are carried to the "sticker," where they fall from a hopper on an inclined plane in which are a number of slits. The pins catch in these slits and, hanging by their heads, slide down the incline to the apparatus which inserts them in the paper.

As the number of pins in a row on the paper and the number of slits are the same, an entire row is stuck at once by an ingenious device, which takes one pin from each slit and inserts them all at once in the two ridges which have been crimped in the paper by a wheel that holds it in place to receive the pins.

At the same time this wheel crimps the paper it spaces the rows, so that when filled with pins the paper will fold up properly.

This whole machine is so delicate in its action that a single bent or otherwise imperfect pin will cause the machine to stop feeding until the attendant removes it; yet its operation is so rapid that one machine will stick 90,000 pins an hour.

As the long strip of paper on which the pins are stuck comes from the machine it is cut into proper lengths by girls, who then fold and pack the papers in bundles ready for shipment.

### Perils of Modern Life.

Contacts with electric wires, railroad accidents, broken car and elevator cables, explosions of steam, natural gas and chemicals, poisons in adulterated food and drink, are a few; but all these dangers combined do not kill as rapidly as slow and sure Consumption. The death rate, however, from Consumption, is being yearly cut down since Dr. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y., has given to the world his celebrated "Golden Medical Discovery," a cure for Consumption and Throat and Lung troubles that lead to Consumption, if taken in time and given a fair trial. The time to cure Consumption (which is really nothing more nor less than Lung-scrofula), is in the first stages. A cough generally sounds the alarm, and you should take the "Discovery" at once. There is a time when it is too late.

## TERRIBLE EXPLOSION!

### Too High Pressure.

In these days of keen competition in every line, when the business man is compelled to bend his intellect and every energy to the success of his business; the clerk, book-keeper, professional man and laborer, to drive themselves at a terrific rate, there can be but one result—an explosion, which, if not resulting in immediate death, leaves them with shattered brains and bodies. They are running at too high pressure. The strain is too great. Something must and does give way. This is equally true of women. Though their sphere is more limited, they have their daily burdens, frets, and worries, and the results are the same as with their stronger companions.

This condition is growing worse every day. The rapidity of its increase is awful to contemplate. Our homes, hospitals, and insane asylums are full of these unfortunates, and are being crowded still further. There is but one solution of the matter. Recognize the importance of the situation at once, and take the necessary measures to overcome it. If you have failing memory, hot flashes, dizziness, nervous or sick headache, biliousness, irritability, melancholy, sleeplessness, fainting, nervous dyspepsia, epilepsy, etc., know that any one of them is but a symptom of the calamity that may befall you, and even though you have used so-called remedies and treated with reputable physicians with little or no benefit, give Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine a trial. It is the only remedy that may be depended upon for nervous disorders.

"Two years ago I used Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine with marked benefit, and later induced my son, who had been sick with catarrh of the bladder five years in the hands of our best physicians, to try it together with Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills. He was so wonderfully benefited that he is attending to business again. My wife also used Nervine with most excellent results. All of us together have not used more than six bottles of Nervine. Several of our friends have also used it, and are greatly improved."—Louis Gibbs, Bucher & Gibbs Plow Co., Canton, Ohio.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent by Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles, $5, express prepaid. It is positively free from opiates or dangerous drugs. Free book at druggists, or by mail.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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**Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,**

Railroad Street,

Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.

Pays hghest market price for cotton-seed.

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H. W. Lilly, President,

Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

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Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

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—GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT—

Life, Accident and Fire.

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Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

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Letter and Bill-Heads, Statements, Checks, Drafts, Handbills, Circulars, Invitations, Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers.

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3—17. 92

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**THE ORTON,**

**WILMINGTON, N. C.**

The Leading Hotel in the Metropolis of the Cape Fear Section.

**SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.**

To meet the requirements of the traveling public, rates at this Hotel are reduced to $2.00 per day and upwards.

"THE ORTON" is furnished with every modern appliance for the comfort and convenience of its guests, including Otis Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heating, &c.

J. E. MONTAGUE, MANAGER.

### Administrator's Notice.

Having this day qualified as administrator upon the estate of J. M. MacRae, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 28th day of September, 1894, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment. This 28th of Sept., 1893.

JOHN MACRAE, Administrator.

10—5—93 6t

# THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., NOV. 9, 1893.


*THE ELECTIONS.*

The elections on Tuesday showed disastrous results for the Democracy. We retain Maryland and Virginia, but by reduced majorities. The Populists carry Nebraska by 5,000. The Republicans have made a clean sweep in New York, Pensylvania, Massachussetts, Iowa, Ohio and New Jersey—electing a majority of the Legislature in New York and New Jersey, in reversal of the last election—and nearly a clean sweep in Illinois.

It is better that the rebuke should come now than later. The result is unquestionably due to the failure of the party in Congress to unite upon the doctrines of the Chicago platform, by the sound promises in which last year's tidal wave was secured.

*JUDGE MACRAE.*

We have received the following patriotic and characteristic letter from Justice MacRae, which speaks for itself:

NORTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT.
RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 6, 1893.

MY DEAR MAJOR HALE:

I thank you very much for your kind mention of my name in connection with the vacancy on the bench of the U. S. Circuit Court; but I beg to say that I am entirely content to serve the people of North Carolina where they have put me, and have no desire whatever to exchange this service for any Federal employment. I wish that we could unite upon some one of the eminent citizens of this State who has been named for this office, and present his merits to the administration with undivided front, for in this way alone can we obtain the recognition to which we are entitled.

With my kindest regards, I am most truly yours,

JAS. C. MACRAE.

HON. E. J. HALE,
*Editor Fayetteville Observer.*

**Washington Letter.**

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, 1893.

"President Cleveland," said a gentleman who is a frequent and welcome visitor at the President's suburban residence, "has fewer of the savage elements which cause men to grow offensively exultant over their triumphs than any prominent public man I have ever known, and I have known many. While he was gratified that Congress carried out the ideas expressed in his message by unconditionally repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law, his gratification was tinged with regret because a majority of the democratic Senators voted against repeal; but he bears them no ill-will for having done so, believing them to be as honest in their opinions as he is in his own, and also believing that time will soon show them their error. And I wish to say and to emphasize the statement that the various stories started by those who would profit by a division in the democratic ranks, of the President's intention to punish the Senators who voted against repeal by withholding patronage from them, are in every case purely imaginary. The President is too big a man to engage in that sort of business. When the vote was taken on the Voorhees bill the contest was ended, and the democratic Senators who voted against it will in the future receive precisely the same consideration from the President that they would have gotten had they voted for it. I know that to be true.

Now that Congress is out of the way for a few weeks it is expected that a large number of important appointments will be made, and republicans who are filling offices the commissions of which have expired would better be making their preparations to step down and out. This expectation has kept a considerable number of Senators and Representatives in Washington since Congress adjourned.

The adjournment of Congress will not result in a vacation for the democratic members of the House Ways and Means committee; on the contrary, they are working harder than ever, as it is their intention to get the new tariff bill completed at as early a day as possible. Daily sittings of the committee are now being held, under a resolution adopted by the House, and chairman Wilson hopes to be able to furnish the republican minority of the committee with a copy of the completed bill in about two weeks, so that they may have time enough to prepare their report in order that the bill and the majority and minority reports may be submitted to the House together during the first week of the regular session.

The President's message on Hawaii's application for annexation was ready to be sent to the Senate last week, but as the sentiment for adjournment was so strong it was thought best to withhold it until the regular session.

The Chinese Minister was greatly pleased at the action of Congress in amending the Geary law, and he has promised Secretary Gresham that the whole influence of the Chinese government will be exerted to compel the Chinese in the United States to comply with the law within the six months which the amendment gives them.

Owing to the estimates of the various departments of the government for the next fiscal year not being quite ready the members of the House committee on Appropriations will get two weeks of rest, but on the twentieth instant they will begin to prepare the regular Appropriation bills and from that time until the bills become laws they will be on the jump all the time. The work of this committee is always hard, but it will be harder than usual this year, because the condition of the Treasury makes it necessary that every item shall be carefully scrutinized and everything lopped off that can be done without.

This is the sensible way that Senator Voorhees answers the silly talk that has to a certain extent been indulged in by some cracked-brained people about the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law resulting in a split in the democratic party: "On the democratic side of the chamber, while there were very strong differences of opinion, I do not know of a single unfriendly feeling left by the protracted discussion. Neither party organization nor personal relations have been disturbed. We will take up our work on the tariff and other great questions when we meet in December as if nothing had happened to mar our peace with one another or to impair our strength for the public good. Our faith in the present able and thoroughly patriotic administration has never been greater than now, and, to my mind, the future wears a bright and promising aspect."

The Treasury Department has issued temporary commissions to a number of officials, including Director of the Mint Preston, whose nominations were unacted upon by the Senate. It is not probable that a commission will be issued to Mr. Hornblower whose nomination to the Supreme Court was unacted upon, as it will be only four weeks before his nomination may be again sent to the Senate.

*APOLOGY.*

The readers of the "Observer" are aware that it is not its habit to copy the kindly articles which may appear in our contemporaries in praise of the "Observer" or its editor. This is not because we do not appreciate their good words as well as their good will, but for reasons of our own, and because also we can't spare the space. A gratuitous personal attack upon the editor of the "Observer," described in the article below, has, however, forced us to depart from the general principle governing our rule, and to make use of such matter of the kind as seems to be necessary in defense.

*AN UNVERACIOUS CHRONICLER.*

In its issue of October 12th, the OBSERVER contained an editorial in defence of Senator Vance entitled "Senator Vance and the Appointing Power," which we reproduce in a supplement to this issue, marked A. It was a placid sort of editorial, and three weeks elapsed without anybody's venturing seriously to criticise it. One of our correspondents said it was "unanswerable," and added, "if you will notice, they haven't tried to answer it." "They," however, seem to have been hit somewhere by the placid article, and at last have evolved a champion in the person of Mr. Josephus Daniels, a clerk in one of the departments at Washington, and who conducts a newspaper at Raleigh, which he calls—on the principle, we suppose, of *Lucus a non lucendo*—the "North Carolinian." But Mr. Daniels does not undertake to answer the article. He remembers apparently the advice of the old barrister to the young one—"If your defense is weak, abuse the plaintiff's attorney"—and confines himself to a column and a half of abuse of the editor of this paper. This also is reproduced in the supplement, marked B.

It does not appear on the surface that Mr. Daniels has any personal interest in what the OBSERVER has said; and he is estopped from claiming that he brays in the interest of the public or of the Democratic party, for the reason that he did not open his mouth when the OBSERVER was, as he untruthfully alleges, "denouncing" Mr. Simmons, and when it was in truth breaking up what he calls Mr. Simmons's "plan of campaign." Mr. Daniels is, we understand, an apostle of the so-called "New South." If that be so, the kind of "North Carolinian" portrayed by General Lane in the article elsewhere copied from the Charlotte Observer, would naturally find no favor in his eyes.

Mr. Daniels' article consists partly of inconsistent statements and partly of downright untruths. Some of the former are as follows:

MR. DANIELS' INCONSISTENT STATEMENTS.

1. Mr. Daniels says: "During the last campaign the Fayetteville Observer * * did more to injure the Democratic prospects than any other paper in the State." Before he gets through, he says "He. [Mr. Hale] has not been a factor in Democratic politics in the State."

2. Mr. Daniels says, "As he himself, [Mr. Hale] says of himself, the nomination would have reflected 'great honor upon the State.'" But the quotation Mr. Daniels makes from the OBSERVER shows that it was the possession by a North Carolinian of the "very high office" which was about to be bestowed upon a North Carolinian, (and which Mr. Simmons's interference caused to go to another State), which "would have reflected great honor upon the State."

3. Mr. Daniels says, "Mr. Hale has never done anything for the Democratic party in the State." Before he gets through, he says, "We would have been glad to see Mr. Hale's ambition gratified after the Democratic war-horses like Robbins, Jones, Henry and others had been recognized"—that is, Mr. Daniels says he would like to see a man rewarded who not only had done nothing for the Democratic party, but had done more than any other editor to injure it.

4. Mr. Daniels says, "He [Mr. Hale] did not return to North Carolina to help in the campaign * * to re-elect Senator Vance in the face of strong opposition." But he afterwards says that no sooner had Mr. Hale "bobbed up" (whatever that may mean) than the same Senator Vance, who had been so shamefully deserted by the said Mr. Hale, gave Mr. Hale his "enthusiastic backing", "spared no effort to secure Mr. Hale's appointment" to "the best foreign position that could be secured for a North Carolina Democrat", and "put Mr. Hale ahead of everybody else."

5. Mr. Daniels asks: "Is it any crime for Mr. Simmons or any other Democrat to have views of his own? [as to appointments] and to disagree with Senator Ransom, Vance or anybody else? * * We have two able Senators. But neither nor both of them will be permitted to usurp the rights of individual Democrats." But the quotation which Mr. Daniels makes from the OBSERVER upon which he rests this complaint about "individual" Democrats was in these words, viz: "that he [Mr. Simmons] exhibited his unfitness for the trust which the Democratic party reposed in him, by interfering, *in his official capacity*, with nominees for office selected by Senator Vance." Senator Vance, as explained in the portion of the OBSERVER's article which Mr. Daniels omitted, being a part of the appointing power under the Constitution

6. "Nobody," says Mr. Daniel "ever heard of Mr. Hale's "pulling the plow except when it was easy work." That is to say, Mr. Hale did pull the plow *sometimes*, notwithstanding the assertion that he *never* pulled the plow.

And so on.

It thus appears, upon his own showing, that Mr. Daniels cannot be believed.

Now let us consider the downright untrut s.

MR. DANIELS' UNVERACIOUS STATEMENTS.

1. "Mr. Hale," says Mr. Daniels, "has never done anything for the Democratic party in the State. He never lived in North Carolina during the days when the Democrats were fighting to redeem the State." If that be so, what traitors to their solemn trust must have been Senators Vance and Ransom, and Congressmen Bennett, Cowles, Skinner, Johnston, Henderson, Cox, Green and Reid, who, in caucus of the North Carolina delegation in 1885, acting as a deliberative body, chose Mr. Hale as their nominee for the only diplomatic appointment asked for by the delegation. The petition of the delegation embodying the action of the caucus will be found in the supplement, marked C.

2. "He" [Mr. Hale] says Mr. Daniels, "came back shortly before the election in 1884, edited a paper for a short while, and was rewarded by the appointment of Consul to Manchester." That was a marvelous feat to accomplish, if true; but Mr. Daniels overrates Mr. Hale's ability. The *truth* is that Mr. Hale has been a citizen of North Carolina forty-seven of his near fifty-four years of life. During the other seven years, viz: from the Fall of 1868 to July 1875, he was a citizen of New York. At the latter date he returned to North Carolina, settling in Hickory, whither the Doctors sent him to recover health shattered in the war. He returned to Fayetteville at the end of 1882, and re-established the OBSERVER in February, 1883. Even during the less than seven years that he was a citizen of New York, his chief interests were in North Carolina and he spent nearly half his time in the State. During the seven years spent in Hickory, he was not idle, but was a constant contributor of political articles to the Democratic press, particularly in the campaigns of 1876 and 1880.

3. Mr. Daniels, infelicitously as we think, characterizes Mr. Hale as a "play soldier" and a "holiday soldier." We understand, of course, that he means in politics. But the Congressional delegation of 1885, above referred to, did not seem to think so; though, being themselves veterans of the civil war, they may have also taken into consideration those important services, usually regarded as the most important that can be given to the State, which real soldiers render in war. It happens that General James H. Lane made some note of Mr. Hale's services to North Carolina during that period in a contribution last Summer to the Charlotte Observer. This also will be found in the supplement, marked D. It may be added in this connection that from 1860 to the destruction of the OBSERVER by General Sherman in 1865, Mr. Hale was co-editor of the OBSERVER with the late Messrs. E. J. and P. M. Hale, and as such and as a Jefferson Davis Democrat, sending contributions to the OBSERVER from his position in the field. The services of the OBSERVER to the State during those years were held by General Sherman sufficient to justify him in singling the OBSERVER out from all the newspapers in the South for the punishment of complete destruction. During those years, also, the three Messrs. Hale deliberately impoverished themselves in order to sustain the Confederacy, notwithstanding unexpected circumstances rendered it difficult to ward off great riches. This was especially true of Mr. Hale, Senior. It was this sacrifice that drove them to New York after the war, into business that was distasteful to them. Loyal Confederates throughout the South accounted the self-expatriation of the Messrs. Hale, who thus sought to repair outside the State the fortunes bestowed upon the State at the time of its greatest need, an act of patriotism. This writer was not aware that exile under such circumstances was accounted to one's discredit until the coming upon the stage in our old State of Mr. Simmons, and Mr. Daniels, and such as they.

4. "When his term [as Consul to Manchester] expired," says Mr. Daniels, "he [Mr. Hale] did not return to North Carolina. * * He came back only a few months before the campaign opened in 1892." The *truth* is that he returned to North Carolina in November, 1890, having meanwhile received two letters of thanks from Private Secretary Lamont for his political contributions to the Democratic press in the campaign of 1888, and important recognition from the Reform Club of New York for his tariff writings used by that Club's speakers in the "campaign of education" of 1890. He was not able to return to America when his term expired in September, 1889, for the following reason: When, through no fault of his the application of the delegation of 1885 for his appointment to the Belgian, &c., mission, miscarried, and he was offered and declined one of the South American missions, he was then offered his choice of sundry Consul Generalships and Consulates, which he also declined. When informed by the Secretary of State, through Senators Ransom and Vance, that large fees attached to some of the latter—rendering them more desirable than many of the missions—and asked to reconsider his determination, he chose the post at Manchester, a position ranking as the first choice of all the Consulates except Liverpool; above all the Consul Generalships except London and Paris (and London, Liverpool and Paris had then been filled); and politically as first in the service. A few months after his arrival at his post, two-thirds of the fees, upon the promise of which he was induced to accept a Consular position, were cut off by executive order from all the British posts (though restored in large part just before the return of the Republicans to office). He was consequently compelled to accept a business mission to India in order to earn money enough to start life over again in North Carolina. That is why he did not return home immediately upon the expiration of his term, as Mr. Daniels is no doubt aware. He might have remained in the service of the great corporation that sent him to India, with large emoluments if he had been willing to renounce his American citizenship. We regret very much being compelled to recount these matters.

5. "Denouncing," says Mr. Daniels, "Mr. Simmons, the Democratic chairman, and Mr. Shaw, the Democratic elector in his district." There has been nothing in the OBSERVER that can be twisted into denunciation of either Mr. Simmons or Mr. Shaw. The files of the OBSERVER are at the service of any one who will undertake to prove the contrary. The harshest criticism of Mr. Simmons—up to the recent assault on Senator Vance in Mr. Simmons's behalf—indulged in by the "Observer," was the mild expression just after the Clinton convention that he had made three "mistakes." The "Observer" added that these must be condoned in view of his denying any wrong intent in securing the repudiation at that convention of the national Democratic platform. Mr. Simmons, however, has never explained why he did not require a reconsideration of the vote repudiating the Chicago platform, as soon as the withdrawal of the bolters on the choice of a Presidential Elector demonstrated that his concessions of principle, made to prevent a bolt, were useless. People naturally said and did say, "Has Mr. Simmons, the trustee of the Democratic party, bargained away his trust in return for a private consideration—for example, the next nomination to Congress?" Delegates returning from the convention reported that he and one other were closeted with Mr. Marion Butler, who had already declared for Weaver, in Mr. Butler's office at Clinton. A newspaper of the highest standing related that it was stated upon good authority that Mr. Simmons's selection as chairman was made at the dictation of Mr. Butler. And finally the original draft of the platform which Mr. Simmons, by the prestige of his position as chairman of the State committee, had induced the convention to ratify, came into evidence, and, lo! there it was, written on Marion Butler's official paper! Yet the "Observer" did not "denounce" Mr. Simmons, as some of the papers outside the District were doing, nor did it even mention or indicate Mr. Simmons as connected with these things. The burden rested upon it as the leading paper in the District of recalling the party leaders to their duty under the party law. It demonstrated in its columns that the Clinton platform was practically the Weaver platform, and that the fusion on it for local purposes meant death to the national ticket. Finding that this produced no effect upon Mr. Simmons, it used other means to set him straight—and succeeded. Thereafter, that is, from the 31st of August, the campaign in North Carolina was run on the Chicago platform, and Mr. Cleveland and the national ticket had an equal showing with the local tickets. The manner in which this result was brought about is embodied in a correspondence ***which Mr. Simmons has had from the time, and now has, Mr. Hale's permission to make public.***

We have just said that Mr. Simmons was set straight. That was our belief until we were informed long after the election that certain acts during the subsequent campaign, which we had supposed were done by local authority, were done in accordance with Mr. Simmons's instructions. One of these acts is set forth in exhibit E in the supplement. The other was the withholding of the Chicago platform from publication in the local organ established here, and the advocacy therein, at the time of Mr. Butler's speech in Fayetteville, of the particular doctrine whose absence from the Chicago platform he (Mr. Butler) made the turning point of his arraignment of the Democratic party.

What seems to have rankled in Mr. Simmons's breast, as now revealed for him by his agent, Mr. Daniels, is the fact that the "Observer" broke up his "plan of campaign." That the "Observer" assuredly did.

6. "Despite his [Mr. Hale's] efforts at disorganization," says Mr. Daniels, "the Democrats, under the leadership of Mr. Simmons and Mr. Shaw, won a great victory." This repetition by Mr. Simmons's agent of the exploded impression that the State had been carried by 40 thousand majority, instead of that plurality, calls up another matter. An avalanche of congratulations came down on Mr. Simmons, who was responsible for the impression. Even those who had suspected Mr. Simmons's motives at Clinton gave in; they concluded that, after all, he knew his ground better than they; they conceded that such a large majority indicated a condition of party health which, though Mr. Simmons must have known it, they were totally ignorant of in their narrower vision; and they confessed that, under such circumstances, Mr. Simmons might safely enough, for harmony's sake, take chances on platform doctrines, just as they did in South Carolina. Every one hastened to make amends. Under the impulse, the Wilmington Star started a subscription for a substantial gift to Mr. Simmons. Eventually the truth leaked out that we were in a minority, and a large minority, under Mr. Simmons's lead, and for the first time since Reconstruction. The Star subscription was abandoned and the money refunded; Mr. Simmons's boom collapsed; thoughtful politicians recognized in him the most inefficient chairman we have had since Reconstruction; and his last (that is, his present) state would be worse than his first, if it were not for the testimonials he gathered in when the world was gaping at his 40 thousand majority. And this brings us to the point, viz: that Mr. Simmons should not escape the rule that one may not profit by his own wrong.

So much for the "great victory" that was not won. The other part of the quotation, concerning Mr. Hale's alleged efforts at "disorganization," may be dismissed by referring the reader to the views of Governor Holt, Governor Carr and others, and of the Charlotte Observer, Raleigh Chronicle and Wilmington Messenger, concerning the "Observer's" course in the campaign, which will be found in exhibit F in the supplement. At the same time not a single newspaper contained an adverse criticism.

7. "He published a book containing praise of himself," says the veracious Mr. Daniels. What Mr. Daniels refers to is an uncovered pamphlet which came into his possession with the following reservation and conditions:

*Dear Sir:*—The following pages are printed, but not published. They are put in this form for the use of a few friends and are printed instead of being type-written merely because printing is cheaper than type-writing when the number of copies required exceeds half a dozen. Kindly, therefore, consider what follows in the same light as if it were part of a type-written communication. Yours truly,
E. J. HALE

The respectable people of North Carolina will properly estimate Mr. Daniels' moral make-up, after this. The pamphlet contained a transcript of official documents on file in the State Dept.

Upon the whole, it is hard to tell whether Mr. Daniels—who, by the way, is said to have coquetted with the Third party—is chiefly knave or fool.

It may be added—though the careful reader will see that for himself—that the "Observer" has made no objection to Mr. Simmons's recommending whom he pleases for office, though Mr. Simmons, in a published card after the election, stated that he did not think he had that right. Applicants for office are properly in the habit of securing recommendations from the officials of their party and those belonging to their party. Where the essence of boss rule manifests itself is when trustees of the party attempt to dictate who shall be and who shall not be rewarded by the appointing power. In the case under discussion our information is that Mr. Simmons—(he may have had backing)—prevented a very high office, which it had been decided to give to a North Carolinian, from going to North Carolina, and the crux is that he (Mr. Simmons) did not secure it, or one approaching it in importance, for any other North Carolinian.

## PREMIUM LIST

**Of Cumberland County A. & M. Society 1893.**

*Payable on and after Dec. 1st. 1893, by the Treasurer.*

DEPARTMENT A—FIELD CROPS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Largest pumpkin, H. N. Bizzell | $ 1 00 |
| Best bread corn, W H H Wade | 1 00 |
| do onions, W H H Wade | 1 00 |
| do corn for stock, A J Woodward | 1 00 |
| do wheat, James Thames | 2 00 |
| 2nd best wheat, Milton Baxter | 1 00 |
| Best sample sweet potatoes, S B Talbot | 1 00 |
| Largest sweet potatoes, Dr. Highsmith | 1 00 |
| Best sample Turnips, J. M. Lamb | 1 00 |
| Largest Turnips, Henry Collins | 1 00 |
| Best beets, R. Gainey | 1 00 |
| do celery, W C Fields | 1 00 |
| do cabbage, H C Collins | 1 00 |
| do Irish Potatoes, Mrs A A McKethan | 1 00 |
| do peas, James Thames | 1 00 |
| do oats, James Thames | 1 00 |
| do collards, A J Woodward | 1 00 |
| do bale fodder, W H H Wade | 1 00 |
| do bale shucks, James Thames | 1 00 |
| do bale hay, W C Fields | 2 50 |
| do lot forrage, W C Fields | 5 00 |
| do syrup, H N Bizzell | 1 00 |
| 2nd best syrup, W M McPherson | 75 |
| Best corn meal, Milton Baxter | 1 00 |
| do hominey, Milton Baxter | 1 00 |
| do exhibit vegetables, J M Lamb | 2 50 |
| do and largest exhibit farmers hall, James Thames | 25 00 |
| 2nd best, Milton Baxter | 15 00 |
| 3rd best, H N Bizzell | 10 00 |
| Best bale cotton, J & O Evans | 5 00 |
| 2nd best bale cotton, W M McPherson | 2 50 |

DEPARTMENT B—PANTRY AND DAIRY SUPPLIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best bread, Miss Alice Haigh | 1 50 |
| 2nd best bread, Mrs Geo Brandt | 1 00 |
| Best rolls, Mrs M J Pemberton | 1 00 |
| 2nd best rolls, Mrs Geo Brandt | 50 |
| Best biscuit, Mrs A A McKethan | 1 00 |
| 2nd best biscuit, Mrs M J Pemberton | 50 |
| Best corn bread, Miss Nannie McNeill | 1 00 |
| do butter, Mrs R H Bethea | 1 50 |
| 2nd best butter, Mrs W A Tillinghast | 1 00 |
| Best pound cake, Miss Louisa Carver | 2 00 |
| do iced and ornament cake, Miss Maggie Pemberton | 3 00 |
| do fruit cake, Miss Maggie Pemberton | 3 00 |
| 2nd best fruit cake, Miss L Carver | 1 50 |
| Best display of cakes, Miss L Carver | 5 00 |
| do honey, Mrs H N Bizzell | 1 00 |
| do dried apples, Mrs H N Bizzell | 1 00 |
| do dried peaches Mrs H N Bizzell | 1 00 |
| do dried pears, Miss Kate Breece | 1 00 |
| do jelly, Mrs A A Harrington | 1 00 |
| do peach preserves, Mrs M N Brower | 1 00 |
| do pear preserves Mrs Jas McGilvary | 1 00 |
| do strawberry preserves, Mrs C E Ayer | 1 00 |
| do canned pears, Mrs S G Ayer | 1 00 |
| do do strawberries, Mrs H N Bizzell | 1 00 |
| do canned peaches, Mrs D McD Grady | 1 00 |
| do canned tomatoes, Mrs H N Bizzell | 1 00 |
| do canned blackberries, Mrs H N Bizzell | 1 00 |
| do canned apples Mrs H N Bizzell | 1 00 |
| do canned Grapes Mrs H N Bizzell | 1 00 |
| do sweet pickles, Mrs A A McKethan | 1 00 |
| 2nd best sweet pickles, Mrs M N Brower | 1 00 |
| Best sour pickles, Miss Annie Ray | 1 00 |
| 2nd best sour pickles, Mrs C E Ayer, | 1 00 |
| Best soap, Lina Crumpler | 50 |
| Largest exhibit of pickles, Mrs C E Ayer (40) | 5 00 |
| Largest exhibitor in this department Mrs H N Bizzell (143 entries) | 10 00 |
| 2nd largest, Mrs C E Ayer (72 entries) | 7 50 |
| 3rd largest Mrs S G Ayer (52 entries) | 5 00 |
| 4th largest, Mrs M N Brower (50 entries) | .... |

DEPARTMENT C—ORCHARD AND VINEYARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best blackberry wine, Miss Carrie Hawley | .... |
| 2nd best blackberry wine, Mrs D M O'Hanlan | .... |
| Best scuppernong wine, James Thames | 1 00 |
| 2nd best scuppernong wine, James McGilvary | dip. |
| Best concord wine, G W Lawrence | 1 00 |
| do Flowers grape wine, James Thames | 1 00 |
| 2nd best Flowers grape wine, M Baxley | dip. |
| Best James grape wine, James Thames | 1 00 |
| do peach brandy, Mrs M N Brower | 1 00 |
| do brandy peaches, Mrs M N Brower | 1 00 |
| do brandy cherries, Mrs S G Ayer | 1 00 |
| do apple vinegar, J M Pearce | 1 00 |
| do grape vinegar, J M Pearce | 1 00 |
| do apples, J S Breece | 1 00 |
| do pears, J S Breece | 1 00 |
| do display fruit, J S Breece | 10 00 |
| do display Japan persimmon, J S Breece | dip. |
| do fruit trees, J S Breece | 1 00 |
| do grapes, J S Breece | dip. |

DEPARTMENT D—FLORAL HALL, HOUSEHOLD FABRICS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best wool jeans, Mrs M N Brower | 2 00 |
| 2nd best wool jeans, Virginia Crumpler | 1 00 |
| Best Linsey, Mrs M N Brower | 1 00 |
| do knitting yarn, Mrs H A Grey | dip. |
| do rag carpet, Mrs M N Brower | 1 00 |
| do rug, Mrs J W Elliot | 50 |
| do rug, Mrs Neill Ray | 50 |

Committee unable to agree upon the two above articles and divide premium.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best cotton coverlet, Mrs M N Brower | 1 00 |
| do knitted counterpane, Miss Annie Ray | 1 00 |
| do silk quilt, Miss Meddee Stewart | 2 50 |
| do worsted quilt, Miss Janet Whitehead | 1 00 |
| do calico quilt, Mrs J W Cobb | 1 00 |
| do crazy work quilt, Mrs J C Thomson | 1 00 |
| do pr. blankets, Mrs M N Brower | 2 00 |
| do cotton socks, Mrs H F Elliot | 50 |
| do wool socks, Milton Baxter | 50 |
| do knit slippers, Mrs N W Ray | 1 00 |
| do French embroidery, Mrs R C Freeman | 2 00 |
| do American embroidery, Miss M E Johnson | 1 00 |
| do silk embroidery, Mrs W J McDiarmid | 1 00 |
| do linen embroidery, Mrs L P Erambert | 1 00 |
| do knitting wool and silk thread Miss Maggie Ellison | 1 00 |
| do crocheting in wool, Miss Maggie Ellison | 1 00 |
| do Spanish lace, Miss Annie Ray | 1 00 |
| do tatting, Miss Floy Carson | 1 00 |
| do etching, Mrs H London | 1 00 |
| do plain sewing by hand, Mrs W J McDiarmid | 1 00 |
| do emb. lambrequin, Miss Mary E Johnson | 1 00 |
| do initial letters, Mrs R C Freeman | 2 00 |
| do lace work (honiton) Mrs Lauchlin McDonald | 1 00 |
| do feather edge lace, Mrs R C Freeman | 1 00 |
| do pin cushion, Miss G Yerex | 1 00 |
| do rick rack, Mrs R C Freeman | 1 00 |
| do infant sacque, Mrs J W Yerex | 1 00 |
| do pillow shams, Miss Mary E Johnson | 1 00 |
| do shell work, Mrs H F Elliot | 1 00 |
| do infants dress, Mrs W J McDiarmid | 1 00 |
| do table scarf, Mrs R C Freeman | 1 00 |
| do table cover, Miss Maggie Pemberton | 1 00 |
| do sofa pillow, Miss Mary Davis | 1 00 |
| do emb. sofa pillow, Miss Johanna Fenchel | 1 00 |
| do buffet cover, Miss Annie Ray | 1 00 |
| do specimen crazy work, Mrs Bell Carson | 1 00 |
| do table matts, Mrs Bell Carson | 1 00 |
| do doilies, Mrs S J Hinsdale | 1 00 |
| do tray cover, Mrs Neill Ray | 1 00 |
| do toilet set, Mrs H J Elliot | 1 00 |
| do knitted infants socks, Miss Maggie Ellison | 1 00 |
| do crochet socks, Mrs J W Yerex | 1 00 |
| do embroided infant silk quilt Miss Alice Pemberton | 1 00 |
| do dressed sheep skin, Mrs W H H Wade | 1 00 |
| do areasene work, Mrs J K Kyle | 1 00 |
| Box minerals, Master Theo. McRae | dip. |
| 1 clay horse, Master Willie McMillan | dip. |
| 1 rag doll, Mrs S Johnson | dip. |
| Largest exhibitor, Miss M E Ellison | 5 00 |
| 2nd largest exhibitor, Mrs M N Brower | 3 00 |
| 3rd largest exhibitor, Miss Mary E Johnson | 2 00 |

FLOWERS, GROWING PLANTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best collection of growing plants, J M Lamb | 10 00 |
| do cut flowers, Miss McLean | 5 00 |
| do artificial flowers, Miss Alice Pemberton | 3 00 |
| do collection chrysanthemums Miss McLean | 10 00 |
| 2nd best collection chrysanthemums Miss Ellison | 5 00 |

DECORATIVE ART.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best oil painting (flowers) Mrs Kate Utley (Watsons special) | 2 50 |
| do oil painting landscape, Mrs Lauchlin McDonald | 2 00 |
| do oil painting figue, Miss Janie Edwards (Watsons special) | 2 50 |
| do oil painting fruit, Miss Janie Edwards | 2 00 |
| do oil painting, Miss Janie Edwards | 2 00 |
| do water color, Miss Morrow | 2 00 |
| do china painting, Miss Rosenthal | 1 00 |
| do glass painting, Mrs Jno M Worth | 1 00 |
| do crayon, Miss J Tillinghast | 1 00 |
| do Scotch scene, Miss Minnie Utley | 2 50 |
| do decorative art, Miss Maggie Pemberton | 1 00 |

CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Poland china boar, J E Flowers | 5 00 |
| do Essex boar, J M Williams | 5 00 |
| do boar (any breed) E A Poe | 5 00 |
| do lot of hogs, J E Flowers | 5 00 |
| do sow and pigs (any breed) Wiley Godwin | 5 00 |
| Largest hog, J E Flowers | 10 00 |
| Best sow (any breed) J M Owen | 2 50 |
| do buck sheep, J M Owen | 2 00 |
| do ewe sheep, J M Owen | 2 00 |
| do flock sheep, J M Owen | 5 00 |
| do cow and calf, Mrs A West | 3 00 |
| do ox, C B Culbreth | 3 00 |
| do native heifer, H E Smith | 3 00 |
| do devon bull, J & O Evans | 5 00 |
| do milch cow, W H H Wade | 3 00 |
| do Jersey bull, E A Poe | 5 00 |
| do Jersey heifer, Wiley Godwin | 3 00 |

POULTRY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best black brested game, A M Campbell, Jr., | 1 00 |
| do gray game, A M Campbell | 1 00 |
| do full red game, A C Monroe | 1 00 |
| do wyandatts, D N McLean | 1 00 |
| do plymouth rocks, J M Williams | 1 00 |
| do white leghorns, Chas Glover Jr | 1 00 |
| do brown leghorns, H L Cook | 1 00 |
| do light bramah, J H Newberry | 1 00 |
| do black cochin, Geo Wheeler | 1 00 |
| do buff cochin, Chas Glover Jr | 1 00 |
| do partridge cochin, Mrs J W Tomlinson | 1 00 |
| do bantams, Joeger & King | 1 00 |
| do Muscovy ducks, J M Williams | 1 00 |
| do Pekin ducks, J M Williams | 1 00 |
| do Rouen ducks, J C Newberry | 1 00 |
| do toulouse Geese, Wiley Godwin | 1 00 |
| do white turkeys, J M Williams | 1 00 |
| do bronze turkeys, J M Williams | 1 00 |
| do native turkeys, Wiley Godwin | 1 00 |
| do pea fowles, J M Williams | 1 00 |
| do pigeons, Joeger & King | 1 00 |
| Largest and best display, J M Williams | 2 50 |

DEPARTMENT E—HORSES, MULES &C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best single mule, W B Draughon | 2 00 |
| do stallion, J W White | 5 00 |
| 2nd best stallion, R J Hait | dip. |
| Best mare, E D Pendleton | 5 00 |
| do 3 year colt, Hector McNeill | 2 00 |
| do saddle horse, E D Pendleton | 2 50 |
| do buggy horse, A J Pemberton | 2 50 |


IF YOUR BACK ACHES,
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Magnetic Nervine quickly restores lost manhood and youthful vigor. Sold by King Bros.

S.S.S. CURES SCROFULA

Mrs. E. J. Rowell, Medford, Mass., says her mother has been cured of Scrofula by the use of four bottles of S.S.S. after having had much other treatment, and being reduced to quite a low condition of health, as it was thought she could not live.

INHERITED SCROFULA

S.S.S. Cured my little boy of hereditary scrofula which appeared all over his face. For a year I had given up all hope of his recovery, when finally I was induced to use S.S.S. A few bottles cured him, and no symptoms of the disease remain.
MRS. T. L. MATHERS, Matherville, Miss.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Isn't This Worth Investigating?

CONVINCER No. 1.

"No medicine will give the permanent relief that the ELECTROPOISE does. In my own case of NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA it cured me after all else failed."
W. R. FRENCH,
Wilmington, N. C.

Electropoise "Cures when all else fails."

CONVINCER No. 2.

"I got tired taking medicine and bought an ELECTROPOISE two years ago. It has done me an infinite amount of good. Am as well as ever in my life."
WM. E. WORTH,
Wilmington, N. C.

We solicit correspondence and will be glad to furnish any information about the Electropoise. IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS.
ATLANTIC ELECTROPOISE CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

USE POND'S EXTRACT

FOR PILES BURNS SORE EYES WOUNDS SORES Headache AND ALL PAIN

Have the early frosts or too late a lingering by the garden gate again aroused that RHEUMATISM so peacefully slumbering the summer long? Well, if it's very bad you must change your diet and perhaps take some distasteful drug—the doctor will tell you what—but first rub thoroughly the part afflicted with POND'S EXTRACT, then wrap it warmly with flannel, and the rheumatism may wholly disappear. It will certainly be much relieved. Now that you have the POND'S EXTRACT try it for any of the many things its buff wrapper mentions. It's a wonderful curative. But don't accept substitutes.
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

FOR COLDS CUTS BRUISES SPRAINS SORE THROAT Catarrh AND AFTER SHAVING

PROCRASTINATION IS THE THIEF OF TIME.

The above picture touchingly illustrates the danger of delay.

THE FEW WHO STILL HESITATE TO MAKE

PERFECTION

THEIR "REGULAR" FLOUR HAVE A USEFUL LESSON SUGGESTED HERE.

Why not substitute common sense for sentiment and buy the BEST Flour that costs the LEAST money.

Acknowledged on every side *the best.* Perfection is always the *cheapest* by 50c. to $1.00 a barrel. Buy it.

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 2, 1893.

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE

—AND—

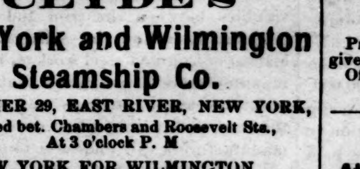
House Trimmings, DRESSED AND ROUGH LUMBER.

WE CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. CALL AND ENQUIRE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

COOL SPRING MILL

—AND—

PERSON STREET.



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New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK,
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON

PAWNEE..................Saturday, Nov. 11
CROATAN..................Saturday, Nov. 18

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

CROATAN..................Saturday, Nov. 11
PAWNEE..................Saturday, Nov. 18

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

CROATAN..................Tuesday, Nov. 7
PAWNEE..................Tuesday, Nov. 14

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Wilmington, N. C.

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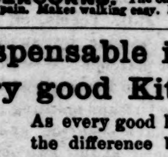

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at Druggists.

Indispensable in Every good Kitchen.

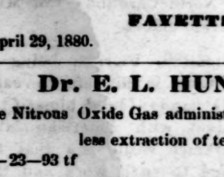
As every good housewife knows, the difference between appetizing, delicious cooking and the opposite kind is largely in delicate sauces and palatable gravies. Now, these require a strong, delicately flavored stock, and the best stock is

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef

10—26—93 4w


PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S



DRS. HUNTER,
DENTISTS,
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 29, 1880. tf

Dr. E. L. HUNTER.

Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

2—23—93 tf

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

11—10—92

Dr. J. Vance McGougan

Has located here and offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

10—26—93 3m

JOHN F. MUSELWHITE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Practice in the Courts of the State. Attention given to collection of claims.
Office in Sheriff's building on Green Street.
10—5—93 tf

S. H. MacRAE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

10—6, 92—tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

After 8 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his

LAW OFFICE

from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.

N. A. SINCLAIR.

4—13—93


COME ONE, COME ALL AND GIVE A CALL TO

S. FENCHEL.

—DEALER IN—

High Class Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, ALES AND CIGARS,

M. FAULK'S OLD STAND,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

# OBSERVER---SUPPLEMENT.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., NOVEMBER 9, 1893.

A

*SENATOR VANCE AND THE APPOINTING POWER.*

From the Observer, Oct. 12, 1893.]

One of the unaccountable manifestations of the times is the readiness of some of our brethren of the press to criticise Senator Vance. They seem, in fact, to be on the alert for an opportunity to abuse the man whom most North Carolinians hold to be the greatest, truest, and most patriotic Carolinian of his day, perhaps the greatest of all time. This is the more remarkable because these same journals appear studiously to refrain from criticism of his colleague. And still more remarkable when, so far as our observation goes, Senator Vance's course appears to be less open to Democratic criticism than Senator Ransom's. For example, when Senator Vance wrote his recent patriotic letter to the Alliance—an organization which, if wisely treated, is capable of becoming as powerful an ally of the Democratic party as in this State it is an indispensable one—the section of the North Carolina press to which we refer heaped abuse upon him. But when Congress met, and the lines were drawn on a great party issue, and Senator Vance and all the North Carolina Democratic Representatives were found standing together on one side, and Senator Ransom and our only Republican Representative, Mr. Settle, were found standing together on the other, not one word, so far as we have seen, escaped these or any other Democratic newspapers in criticism of Senator Ransom. We have heard it said that it would be unfair to judge Senator Ransom in this respect until he had himself declared upon which side he stood, but no true friend of Senator Ransom would seriously make such a plea, because the people of North Carolina have a right to know where their representatives stand in a momentous crisis like the present, and, as Senator Ransom has not denied that he stands on the same side with Mr. Settle in this great party issue, they understand him to admit that he does.

When, however, the anti-Vance press heard from the people—that great body of the people which recognizes its friend in a true leader as unerringly as the Confederate rank and file gauged their commanders—and realized the ir mistake, they ceased their abuse of the great Commoner, though they did not retract it. The case then stood that they had attacked the one Senator without ground and been rebuked, and that they had maintained silence when the other Senator's course was open to party criticism.

So far as we are aware this paper has never contained an editorial utterance in adverse criticism of Senator Ransom, and we will not be misunderstood, we think, when we say that nothing but the extraordinary injustice of the discrimination just referred to and of that which we shall now proceed to recount would induce us to depart from our practice in this respect.

As many of our readers doubtless know, a new tirade against Senator Vance just now fills the hostile press. He is charged with relying upon an alliance with "Tom Settle"—the same Mr. Settle mentioned above as being alligned with Senator Ransom on the party question of the day—to defeat Democratic nominations.

Let us take note in detail of this charge. It will be found that it has a recoil even more disastrous than that which followed the criticism of the letter to the Alliance. It challanges a determination of where the Federal appointing power resides. As in the case of other fundamental principles of our Federal system of government, the people's minds seem to have drifted away from any adequate conception of this one.

THE FEDERAL APPOINTING POWER.

Here is the law of the Constitution on the subject of Federal appointments:

Article II, Section 2, Par. 2—" * * He [the President] shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law; but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The nominations which Senator Vance is opposing are those of Collectors of Internal Revenue—"inferior officers" whose appointment the Congress has NOT vested "in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments."

Webster (edition of 1850, a period when the virus of centralization had not poisoned the body politic) defines the word "nominate," as used in the above quotation from the Constitution, as follows:

Usually, to name for an election, choice, or appointment; to propose by name, or offer the name of a person as a candidate for an office or place. This is the principal use of the word in the United States; as in a public assembly where men are to be selected and chosen to office any member of the assembly or meeting *nominates*, that is, proposes to the chairman the name of a person whom he desires to have elected.

Webster defines the word "Advice" as "Counsel; an opinion recommended, or offered as worthy to be followed."

With these definitions before us, the analogy between the method prescribed by the fundamental law for Federal appointments and the practice, under our State laws, for choosing (electing) State officers, is apparent. So close is the analogy that they proceed essentially on identical lines: Conventions nominate, the people elect, another authority declares the result and gives the certificate of election; the President nominates, the Senate elects, another authority (that is, the President endowed with another and distinct authority) declares the result and gives the certificate of election, or "appoints." [Where the analogy fails does not interfere with our present purpose; but it will be useful to state it, as it explains the power of the President to force his party nominees upon an adverse partisan majority in the Senate. When the people elect, the nominating conventions may represent many different parties and they have each but one trial. Where the President nominates, he has as many trials as the Senate may force him to take. The Senate therefore, can gain nothing by obstruction unless its objection rest on other than partisan grounds. Therefore a politically hostile Senate accepts the partisan nominations of the President, without question.]

Now, whatever may be the variations of view as to the precise distribution of power intended by the Constitution between the President and the Senate in the control of appointments, it is plain that the "Advice and Consent" of the Senate is just as indispensable and just as much entitled to go unquestioned as the "nomination" by the President. But, as the President's nomination represents but one will, his part is easily done when he makes up his mind; whereas it is different with the Senate whose Advice and Consent represent many wills. An arrangement has consequently grown up in the Senate, to be commended upon every consideration of convenience and justice, whereby the will of the two Senators from a State, if they be of the President's party, is respected by the other Senators as to appointments to office within such State. This is one of the practices under what is called "Senatorial courtesy," which, instead of being a thing to be derided, as the ignorant sometimes do, is, as suggested above, indispensable to the expedition and justice of the Senate's action. [To a certain extent this "Senatorial courtesy" is extended to a Senator of the minority party in extreme cases, but the conditions do not exist that make it necessary to go further into the matter than we have in the preceding sentences.] The will of the Senate being arrived at in this way, it is *in no respect* to be questioned any more than that of the President when he nominates. Both have the same authority—precisely the same authority—under the supreme law of the land.

Such is the way in which the Senate makes up its composite mind. Coming down to the representation of a State in the Senate, another and more palpable arrangement becomes necessary—if the two Senators be of the same party, as is the case with North Carolina today—in order that the party which chose these Senators may be impartially served. In the eye of the party, as well as of the law, the two Senators are absolutely equal. They represent between them North Carolina's share—the share of the Democratic party in North Carolina—in the appointing power of the Senate. Their obligations under this trust require that they divide the patronage to which the State is entitled between them. Such division being agreed upon, their duty to the party which placed such great power in their hands, requires that they defend, each one his own choice under the division, against infringement from any source whatever. He may not do less, for it was *his* will—not any other person's will—which the party that chose him intended should guide him in the exercise of his share of the appointing power of the Senate.

As a matter of fact, it is understood that such a sensible and proper arrangement as that just described has existed between our two Senators ever since Mr. Cleveland first came to the Presidency, the chief appointments for the Western half of North Carolina being left to the nomination of Senator Vance and those for the Eastern half to Senator Ransom. And this brings us to the second cause of complaint against Senator Vance by the press that is hostile to him.

THE CASE OF MR. ELIAS.

Senator Vance selected, in accordance with the rule above described, Mr. Gleun for District Attorney of the Western District and Mr. Gudger for Revenue Collector of that District. Mr. Elias was a contestant for the District attorneyship. It is asserted, and we do not understand that it is denied by either Senator Ransom or his friends, that Senator Ransom induced Mr. Elias to withdraw from his canvass for the District attorneyship and to contest for the Collectorsnip, (the place chosen by Senator Vance for Mr. Gudger, a position of much greater patronage and influence,) notwithstanding Senator Vance had called Senator Ransom's attention to his departure from the arrangement in so doing, to the fact that Mr. Elias was personally objectionable to him (Senator Vance), and to the fact that Mr. Elias was not a fit person for the office. It is plain that his duty to the party (entirely apart from any personal consideration) left Senator Vance no other course whatever than that which he has pursued He would have abdicated the trust reposed in him by the Democratic party if he had failed to use every means in his power to defeat Mr. Elias's confirmation.

THE CASE OF MR. SIMMONS.

As to Mr. Simmons, we have not been informed upon what ground Senator Vance rests his objection to him. We presume, however, it is upon the ground that he exhibited his unfitness for the trust which the Democratic party reposed in him by interfering in his official capacity with nominees for office selected by Senator Vance. We have it from the highest authority that Mr. Simmons, by his personal interference, caused the withholding and defeat of the nomination of a North Carolinian for a very high office—one that would have reflected great honor upon the State—notwithstanding Senator Vance and six (all that were present) of our eight Democratic Representatives urged his appointment. That was an infringement upon Senator Vance's prerogative as entrusted to him by the Democracy of North Carolina, and was therefore an act of disloyalty to the said Democracy, which had not chosen Mr. Simmons for such a purpose. But apart from this specific case, it will be recalled how the newspapers last winter and spring constantly reported Mr. Simmons as in Washington looking after the matter of the parcelling out of the office-; and it was stated in Washington that he accompanied Senator Ransom in the latter's visits to the Departments in behalf of his friends, but never Senator Vance—thus making, in his official capacity, a discrimination between the two Senators (the two Democratic repositories of North Carolina's share of the Senate's appointing power) which the Democratic party had not made and had not authorized him to make.

These things were a long stride towards the establishment of boss rule in North Carolina, an importation from the North which the liberty-loving people of the South detest and which they will not tolerate.

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Consider now the loyal respect which Senator Vance's friends have shown for the interests of the Democratic party in making no outcry either against Senator Ransom's standing with the Republicans and Mr. Settle in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, or against his espousal of Mr. Elias's cause, in contrast with the abuse which the apparent friends of Senator Ransom are heaping upon Senator Vance for defending in the Senate the share of the appointing power which the Democratic party of North Carolina had entrusted to him.

Brethren of the anti-Vance press, with all deference to your opinion, this does not seem to us to be a fair undertaking which you are engaged in. It is, besides, against the interests of the Democratic party that these matters between the two Senators should be forced into the public press. It is injurious to the party in another respect. The Democratic party in the State—contrary to the impression that the State had been carried by 30,000 to 40,000 majority that prevailed after the first reports were issued from headquarters and that prevails to this day with many Democrats—was in a minority last year, for the first time since Reconstruction, and a minority of 14,000, as compared with the Republican and Populist votes if combined. Every one understands that these latter will unite next time, nothing preventing their union last time but the inability of Mr. Butler to change front quickly enough after being broken up in his attempt at a partial coalition with the Democrats at Clinton. We have this majority against us of 14,000 to face at starting out. There is no living soul in North Carolina who can reverse that majority but Zebulon B. Vance. The course he has pursued is the only one by which that considerable body of honest and well meaning Alliancemen who were mislead into the Third party last year, can be reclaimed. Without them, the figures show that we need not even nominate a ticket. Does unjust abuse strengthen the hands of this man?

B

*THE SELF APPOINTED SPOKESMAN FOR SENATOR VANCE.*

From the Raleigh North Carolinian, Nov. 3rd.]

There has been much conjecture as to the motive that lies back of Senator Vance's opposition to the confirmation of Hon. F. M. Simmons as Collector of Internal Revenue. The Senator expressly stated to Mr. Simmons that he had no charges to prefer reflecting upon his personal or political integrity, and has declined to make public his reasons. Since that assertion but two motives have been assigned:

1. Senator Vance, feeling that he had a right to name the Collector in the Western District, was resolved to "get even" with the President for appointing a Collector in the Western District not endorsed by him.

2. The second reason advanced (and one that the Senator's friends repudiate), was that the nomination of Simmons was held up in order to secure Republican votes against Elias.

But it is apparent now that neither of these reasons are the true ones, if Mr. Hale is authorized to speak for Senator Vance. The Fayetteville *Observer*, edited by Mr. Edward J. Hale, who has been pressed by Senator Vance for a consular position, comes to the front and takes the public into his confidence, and says that the real reason Senator Vance opposes Mr. Simmons is because Mr. Simmons antagonized Senator Vance in his efforts to secure the appointment of Mr. Hale. No doubt Mr. Hale, smarting under defeat, will think this a sufficient reason for Senator Vance's opposing Mr. Simmons, and without warrant, attributes this motive to the Senator, but the voters of North Carolina entertain a very different opinion.

The following is the remarkable statement the *Observer* makes of Senator Vance's attitude. It is an explanation that is not wonderful for its exhibition of modesty and self-depreciation, though it is a strange production in every other respect. We quote:

"As to Mr. Simmons, we have not been informed upon what ground Senator Vance rests his objection to him. We presume, however, it is upon the ground that he exhibited his unfitness for the trust, which the Democratic party reposed in him, by interfering, in his official capacity, with nominees for office selected by Senator Vance. We have it from the highest authority that Mr. Simmons, by his personal interference, caused the withholding and defeat of a North Carolinian for a very high office—one that would have reflected great honor upon the State—notwithstanding that Senator Vance and six (all that were present) of our eight Democratic Representatives urged his appointment. That was an infringement upon Senator Vance's prerogative as entrusted to him by the Democracy of North Carolina, and was therefore an act of disloyalty to the said Democracy, which had not chosen Mr. Simmons for such a purpose. But apart from this specific case, it will be recalled how the newspapers last winter and spring constantly reported Mr. Simmons as in Washington looking after the matter of the parcelling out of the office-; and it was stated in Washington that he accompanied Senator Ransom in the latter's visits to the Departments in behalf of his friends, but never Senator Vance—thus making, in his official capacity, a discrimination between the two Senators (the two Democratic repositories of North Carolina's share of the Senate's appointing power) which the Democratic party had not made and had not authorized him to make.

These things were a long stride towards the establishment of boss rule in North Carolina, an importation from the North which the liberty-loving people of the South detest and which they will not tolerate."

During the last campaign the Fayetteville *Observer* was the only paper in the State that antagonized the Democratic plan of campaign; it was full of censorious and unjust criticism of Mr. Simmons, and did more to injure the Democratic prospects than any other paper in the State. It was bitterly hostile to Mr. Simmons, and threw many obstacles in the way of the Democratic campaign.

We do not know whether Mr. Simmons opposed the appointment of Mr. Hale or not. We do know that self-respect required him to prefer the appointment of others. Mr. Hale has never done anything for the Democratic party in the State. He never lived in North Carolina during the days when the Democrats were fighting to redeem the State. He came back shortly before the election in 1884, edited a paper for a short while, and was rewarded by the appointment of Consul to Manchester—a very good position. When his term expired he did not return to North Carolina to help in the campaign when the editor of this paper and other Democrats were fighting to the death to re-elect Senator Vance in the face of strong opposition. He came back only a few months before the campaign opened in 1892, and edited the *Observer*, denouncing Mr. Simmons, the Democratic chairman, and Mr. Shaw, the Democratic elector in his district. Despite his efforts at disorganization, the Democrats, under the leadership of Mr. Simmons and Mr. Shaw, won a great victory. Hardly had the shouts of victory died away before Mr. Hale "bobbed up serenely" and demanded the best foreign position that could be secured for a North Carolina Democrat, and published a book containing praise of himself. He secured the enthusiastic backing of Senator Vance, who spared no effort to secure Mr. Hale's appointment, and put Mr. Hale ahead of everybody else. He failed. We would have been glad to see Mr. Hale's ambition gratified after the Democratic warhorses like Robbins, Jones, Henry and others had been recognized. Their services to the party were of much more value than Mr. Hale's, though as he himself says of himself, the nomination would have "reflected great honor upon the State." We believe that "the horse that pulls the plow ought to have the fodder." Nobody ever heard of Mr. Hale's "pulling the plow" except when it was easy work, and just preceding a chance to get big reward. When Mac Robbins, Buck Jones, Walter Henry and others as deserving, were working day and night in the great Vance campaign of 1890, nobody heard of Mr. Hale. He has not been a factor in Democratic politics in the State, and if Mr. Simmons has committed no greater crime than to prefer the elevation of party workers like Mr. Robbins to the elevation of play-soldiers like Mr. Hale, the people will not believe that he ought to be antagonized by anybody, and especially by leaders in the Democratic party.

Is it any crime for Mr. Simmons or any other Democrat to have views of his own? and to disagree with Senators Ransom, Vance or anybody else? Upon what meat have these our Cæsars fed that they have grown too great to be antagonized? Mr. Simmons was in favor of Mr. Shaw for Assistant District Attorney and advocated his appointment, though Mr. Aycock did not agree with him and appointed another gallant Democrat. He was in favor of Mr. Douglass for Assistant District Attorney in the West, though Senators Ransom and Vance were for Covington. He does not attempt to control appointments, but he is independent in expressing his preferences, as he has a right to be. It is all nonsense to say that he is trying to establish boss rule. The only danger of "boss rule" in North Carolina is when such men as Mr. Simmons pocket their opinions and permit big men to dictate all appointments. It is not an "act of disloyalty to Democracy" to interfere when Senators try to put holiday soldiers in command of the troops and leave the battle-stained and powder-smoked veterans of an hundred battles to remain in the ranks, with no prospect of promotion. Senator Vance has never tried to be a "boss," and if he had held the sordid and selfish opinions attributed to him by the *Observer*, he never would have won and retained the confidence of the people. He has made mistakes, but the people have forgiven them. But if he should hold that all who disagree with his endorsements for office were "disloyal to the Democracy" he would belie his record of a lifetime. We have two abi- Senators. But neither nor both of them will be permitted to usurp the rights of individual Democrats.

No, no, Mr. Simmons has not exhibited "his unfitness for the trust" because he preferred veterans to fresh volunteers.

The *Observer* is trying to put Senator Vance in a false position. If anybody believes the *Observer* is his mouthpiece, Senator Vance will have to pray: "O, Lord, deliver me from my friends."

C

(From Files of State Dep't, Washington.)

[Petition under resolution of the Caucus, 1885.]

*To His Excellency, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States,*

SIR:—"We, the Senators and Democratic Members of the House for North Carolina, in the Congress of the United States, earnestly request that you will appoint Mr. E. J. Hale of North Carolina, Minister to Belgium, Netherlands or Sweeden and Norway.

Z. B. Vance.
M. W. Ransom,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R. T. Bennett, | 6th | District. |
| Wm. H. H. Cowles, | 8th | " |
| T. G. Skinner, | 1st | " |
| Thos. D. Johnston, | 9th | " |
| John S. Henderson, | 7th | " |
| Wm. R. Cox, | 4th | " |
| Wharton J. Green, | 4rd | " |
| Jas. W. Reid, | 6th | " |

* This was the only diplomatic appointment asked for by the delegation, such being the resolve of the caucus.

D.

General Lane in the Charlotte Observer.

[From the Charlotte Observer July 23, 1893.]

AUBURN, Ala., July 20.—The "sketch" of Lane's Brigade, written by request, was a simple, condensed summary of its glorious achievements, and there was no attempt at individual reminiscences. Those would fill several large volumes. The author of the brief summary has long wished to write sketches, in his way, of those who were nearest and dearest to him in those trying times, but ever since the surrender at Appomatox he has been battling with the wolf at his door. Of course he can never forget, and will always be strongly drawn to Private Peter A. Parker, who so gallantly saved his life at Spotsylvania Court House. He delights, too, in sweet memories of his happy military family—his young staff—where "such kindliness and genial courtesy and mutual confidence dwelt," and where there were the strongest ties of personal friendship.

The history of Lane's North Carolina Brigade would be very incomplete if it omitted the brilliant services of one of that happy military family, Capt. E. J. Hale, its adjutant general and chief of staff, from the latter part of 1863 until the close at Appomattox.

Capt. Hale graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1860 with the highest honors of his class which was an unusually large and brilliant one. At the outbreak of the war, though in weak health and though offered a commission by the Governor of North Carolina, he volunteered as a private soldier in the "Bethel Regiment," of which Hill, Lee and Lane were the field officers. When that regiment was disbanded Gov. Clark appointed him a second lieutenant of North Carolina troops. In 1862 he was appointed first lieutenaut and adjutant, and assigned to duty with the Fifty-sixth North Carolina Troops of Ransom's Brigade. He was present in all of the engagements fought by that command in Virginia and Eastern North Carolina, and distinguished himself by his coolness and bravery, particularly at the Second Gum Swamp. Though scarcely over 21 years of age, Gen. Longstreet recognized his ability and appointed him judge advocate of the Department Court Martial of which Gen. M. W. Ransom was president, convened to try such important cases as that of Gen. Evans against Col. Mac Master. During this period so brilliant had been Capt. Hale's college career and so promising was his military record that many unsought offers of promotion were teadered him. He was offered the very important and attractive position of private secretary to the Governor of North Carolina (Vance), the tender being made through his old instructor, Gov. Swain, president of the State University, in a highly eulogistic letter; the position of commissary with the rank of major on the staff of Brigadier General Pender, the tender being through the late Hon. R. R. Bridgers, who as a member of the board of examiners at the University had pronounced his examinations in mathematics the finest he had ever listened to; and the position of captain and A. A. G. at the conscript camp at Raleigh. He declined all these, deeming it his duty to stay in the field and in the fighting part of the army.

His ability, fighting record and general qualifications were known to Brigadier General Lane and that officer, after the death of Capt. George B. Johnston, tendered him the position of adjutant general of his brigade of veterans in the fall of 1863. He promptly accepted this, and on the recommendation of Gen. Lane, President Davis appointed him captain in the adjutant and inspector general's department of the army and assigned him to duty with Lane's Brigade. So slender and boyish-looking was this new chief of staff that some of the veterans seemed to think him too young for such a responsible position. A captain A. A. and I. G. was very different from a captain in the line, and the rank ought always to have been at least equal to that in the quartermaster and commissary departments. Here Capt. Hale displayed his strong character in the conduct of his office duties, and before the terrific campaign of 1864 had closed, he was the idol of the troops, especially the rank and file.

Capt. Hale's behavior on the battlefield was extraordinary. He always had absolute control of himself. He would sit his horse under fire, coolly write dispatches from the pommel of his saddle, and the next moment throw himself into a charge with a reckless "abandon." In the Wilderness, at Spotsylvania Court House, at Jericho Ford, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor and Turkey Ridge; in many battles before Petersburg after Grant had crossed to the south side of the James; at Deep Bottom, Gravely Hill, Riddle's Shop and Fuzzler's Mill; at Keam's Station; in the battles of the 2nd of April, 1865, in the morning, and later at Battery Gregg and Battery 45; at Amelia Court House, Farmville and other engagements on the retreat to Appomattox, he distinguished himself and acted with conspicuous gallantry whenever opportunity offered.

When Gen. Lane was absent wounded—from the 3rd of July to about the middle of September—Gen. Conner and Cols. Barbour, Speer, Cowan and Barry commanded the brigade. All of these brave officers in their new, responsible and trying positions, at once recognized Hale's great ability, and freely and publicly acknowledged their great indebtedness to him for his valuable services. At Gravely Hill his fine instinct for direction convinced him that the charge of Lane's, McGowan's and Kershaw's brigades was against a decoy, which proved to be Sheridan's dismounted cavalry. Being in charge of the right wing of his brigade, Hale threw the Seventh and Twenty-eighth Regiments into line by a brilliant movement, routed the decoy, changed front to meet the foe, and thus enabled the general line to be withdrawn. At Fuzzle's Mill, after Col. Barbour, commanding the brigade, had been wounded, Hale led the brigade in the final assault and recovered the works that had been lost by Girardy. Hale and that brave Color Sergeant Atkinson, of the Thirty-third Regiment, were the first to enter the works which were the outer defences of Richmond. The obsoleteness of those field works flashed upon Hale as he looked upon the lifeless body of the brave Girardy and realized how narrow had been his escape. In Hale's view—afterwards taught at the correct one by German military writers—the immensely extended range which the minie ball introduced, revolutionized the science of field works for defense. A plane, he thought, even if it sloped upwards from the works, was better than the precipice. When Hale's views reached army headquarters, Gen. Stevens, chief engineer of the army, called upon him on the field, learned his views in detail and formally thanked him then and there. Subsequently, Gen. Stevens sent a captain of engineers and a body of sappers and miners to report to Hale, and gave him "carte-blanche" to change the works for several miles in accordance with his views. Hale changed the works that night, and the next morning the enemy, reinforced, advanced, confident of victory, but on seeing the change, they withdrew without offering battle. In European armies great rewards attach to such service as that.

At Ream's Station Hale led the brigade in that memorable charge in which it lost one-fifth of its number in 20 minutes, crawling through the abattis, and cutting through the fences of telegraph wire which protected the redoubt in front of the brigade and in which the enemy had massed artillery. Here the men under Hale performed the novel feat of flinging dust, as they sprang over the work, in the eyes of the defenders. That night Hale with a body of men recovered one of the pieces of artillery left on the field—the reinforced enemy dragging off one piece in the darkness while Hale and his men got the other. This piece made the ninth piece of artillery captured that day by McRae's Cook's and Lane's brigades, and they were all parked in the yard at Gen. A. P. Hill's headquarters for exhibition.

At Petersburg, on the 2nd of April, 1865, after the fall of Fort Gregg and the enemy had reached the river above and were enfilading the inner line, Lane's brigade was ordered to close to the right. The inner line had numerous high traverses and it was a fiery ordeal to all when they had to run around so many of them. It was of vital importance to hold the inner line until night that the army might withdraw under its cover across the only bridge left it over the Appomattox. Capt. Hale mounted one of those high traverses and stood there cheering the men as they gallantry moved to the right, and thus kept the enemy from entering the inner line. Exposed as he was for such a length of time and to such a heavy fire, his escape was miraculous. His general called him down, but there he stood until the whole brigade had passed. A monument has been erected in Savannah to Sergeant Jasper, and counties and towns named for him, but his leaping the walls of Fort Sullivan and rescuing the fallen flag was as inferior to Capt. Hale's act as the hotness of the fire and the length of exposure in Jasper's case were less.

Not long before the close of the war, a remarkable tribute was paid to Capt. Hale's bravery and skill. While he was absent on sick leave towards the close of the campaign of 1864, upon the petition of the major commanding the Twenty-eighth Regiment, and all of its officers present, he was recommended by his brigade, division and corps commanders for promotion to the colonelcy of that regiment for conspicious gallantry and merit. The technical difficulty that he was not a member of the regiment delayed the matters until too late for action before the war closed.

It is to such leading spirits as Adjutant General Hale—native and to the manner born, but attracting the admiration of officers and soldiers of other States—that North Carolina is indebted for much of her fame in the late great war, and as the grand old State loves to cherish the memory of the services of all her brilliant sons, as shown by an act of her last Legislature, it is earnestly and sincerely hoped that all of the papers of the State that so kindly published the recent "sketch" of Lane's North Carolina Brigade will also publish this as a companion piece.

JAMES H. LANE.

E

HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Committee—Jas. D. McNeill, Chairman; Z. B. Newton, Geo. D. Elliott, W. B. Draughon, N. M. D. Clark.

Robin Hill, N. C.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 22, 1892.

**To My Colored Friends.**

I am no politician, but I have given careful consideration to the political situation, as it now appears, and I desire to submit some thoughts to my colored friends, hoping that I may be of some benefit to my race. I believe a change in the moral and political governmeute is now necessary; I believe it is our interest to stand by President Harrison in National affairs, but as to our home matters, I am of the opinion that we should vote for Mr. J. W. McLaughlin for the Senate and for H. L. Cook for the House and J. B. Troy for Treasurer, and J. B. Smith for Sheriff. We want and need more money and less taxes, and to secure these benefits we must vote the above. I shall so vote and ask all my thinking colored friends to do likewise. I don't claim to be a Democrat, and I know I am no Third Party man. It is men of principles that I am for and now is the time for us to show our principles—by standing for the men above mentioned.

(Signed) J. W. Melvin.

Fayetteville Observer,
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 27, 1892.

*Capt. Jas. D. McNeill, Chairman Democratic Ex. Committe:*

Dear Sir:—I did not see Melvin's communication until it came to me in the "proof" last night. I take it you had not read it. I enclose it herewith. You will observe that it is totally inadmissable in a Democratic paper, as it advises against voting for Cleveland, and advocates the cause of a portion of the County ticket to the exclusion of another portion and to the exclusion of the State and Congressional tickets. Such a position raises up antagonisms within the party by fostering one set of the party's candidates at the expense of another, and while it is a position which Melvin, a Republican negro, has a perfect right to occupy if he sees fit, it is one which can not be propagated through a Democratic organ, or through Democratic organization, without a violation of the most sacred of party laws.

I am sure you will entirely agree with me as soon as you read the communication.

Yours very truly,

E. J. Hale.

F

(From Files of State Dep't, Washington.)

Executive Department,
State of North Carolina,
Raleigh, N. C., December 20th, 1892.

*Hon. Grover Cleveland, President-Elect of the United States,*

SIR:—It is the desire of our people that the Hon. E. J. Hale, of this State, late U. S. Consul at Manchester, be appointed Consul General of the United States at London. I write respectfully to urge that such an appointment be made.

Mr. Hale—who was graduated at the University with the highest honor of his class, served with marked distinction through the late war, and since has exhibited a very high order of ability as a writer and public man—is especially distinguished for the possession of a sound political judgment and the courage of his convictions. It is not easy to estimate the value of his services in the late campaign, in the persistent exercise of these last named qualities, through his newspaper, the Fayetteville Observer. I believe it is generally conceded that, by his insistence from the first that the National ticket should have first consideration, by his fearless exposure at a critical time of the popular heresies of the third party, and his remarkably able exposition of the sound doctrines of the Chicago platform, he prevented a partial fusion on the Weaver ticket, which would have given the Republican Presidential ticket a plurality in North Carolina.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. HOLT,
Governor of North Carolina.

(From Files of State Dep't, Washington.)

State of North Carolina,
Executive Department,
Raleigh, February 9th, 1893.

*To the President:*

I but voice the sentiment of the people of our entire State in recommending Hon. E. J. Hale, of this State, late U. S. Consul at Manchester, for the appointment under your administration as Consul General of the United States at London, and express the cherished hope that in your wise judgment you will see fit to honor this State and Mr. Hale with this important position.

Mr. Hale is thoroughly qualified to serve the United States in this capacity, having graduated at the State University with the highest honors; served with marked distinction through the late war; and since that time been engaged in work which will eminently qualify him to fill creditably such a position.

For some years he has been Editor of the *Fayetteville Observer*, a journal which has always been true to the principles of Democracy, and done good service in various political campaigns.

He has served under your previous administration, and from all the information I have received he conducted the trust committed to him so that he reflected, in the administration of his office, credit upon himself and our nation.

Mr. Hale's Democracy is too well known to you, he having always been your staunch political friend, for me to attempt to inform you of his steadfastness to Democratic principles.

Hoping you will honor him with the position he deserves, I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully,

Elias Carr, Governor.

[From Files of State Dep't, Washington.]

North Carolina,
Supreme Court,
Raleigh, N. C., November 18th, 1892.

*To the President of the United States,*

Mr. President:—The undersigned respectfully urge the appointment, to be Consul General of the United States at Loncon, of the Hon. Edward J. Hale of North Carolina. The eminent qualifications of this gentleman for the position named are well known, and were evidenced by the very intelligent and satisfactory discharge by him of the duties of the office of United States Consul at Manchester, England, during your former administration. His services in the political campaign which has just so happily ended, entitle him to high consideration.

We have the honor to be,

Most respectfully,

A. C. Avery,
Walter C Clark,
A. Burwell,
Jas. E Shepherd,
Jas. C. MacRae.

[The recommendat ons of the Electors at Large, of the Superior Court Judges and of the other State officers, were to the same effect.]

[From the Charlotte Observer, August 30, 1892.

The Fayetteville *Observer* is getting very close to Mr. John G. Shaw, of Cumber and, nominated as Cleveland elector at the congressional convention of the third district which met in Clinton, calling upon him to "declare his adhesion to the Chicago platform and his repudiation of so much of the Clinton platform as conflicts with it on national matters." We do not see how any Democratic newspaper could take other ground. If the convention which nominated Mr. Shaw was a Democratic convention it was, both through its individual members and as a body, bound by the Chicago platform. That is all there is in it. The truth about all such matters seems to us very clear. If we are Democrats we are bound by Democratic principles as enunciated in our national and State platforms, and we have no business coquetting with any other. If this honest straightforward line of action won't win—why, we had better lose.

**Mr. Cleveland's Election of First Consideration.**

Raleigh State Chronicle, August 22, 1892.]

The Fayetteville Observer has been engaged in a hot fight against the element that sought to control the late Clinton convention. As the leading democratic paper in the district whose political virtue was at stake—the district in which Mr. Marion Butler's Clinton *Caucasian* is printed and circulated—the burden necessarily fell upon the Observer's shoulders, and splendidly has it born itself under circumstances and surroundings which would have driven from the field a less courageous and capable sheet. The best of it all is that the Observer has won all along the line—the political element of the Third district, led by Mr. Butler, being left completely out in the cold by the rest of the State, and the *coup-de-grace* to those who opposed the Observer being given by Mr. Butler's final throwing off of the mask in the third party convention in this city last week. The meaning of all which is that from now on, in the whole State, Mr. Cleveland will not be knifed in the interest of any one, but his election, involving as it does all the issues that enter into the campaign, will be of the first consideration. That being so, the people can be trusted to take care of their home elections.

From the Wilmington Messenger, June 17th, 1893.

If Maj. Edward J. Hale does not come under the "Ex" rule, as we stated, why does he not get an appointment which his distinguished services and abilities entitle him to so richly? We are prepared to show that no man excels him among the applicants in the number and excellence of his indorsements, that positively come from the highest sources that should influence a President in the naming of an important official. Others have been appointed from North Carolina in no sense comparable to him remotely in ability, in services, and in fidelity to the Democratic party. He had the Turkish Mission thrown at him, and when he accepted the offer it was withdrawn. Why this? Who stopped it? By whose influence was this injustice and wrong wrought to him and to North Carolina? There are many scores of educated, influential, faithful Democrats who mean to know why this was done and by whom.

If any men in North Carolina are entitled to foreign appointments it is the two excellent ex-officials who so faithfully served President Cleveland during his first term of office in foreign fields—Maj. E. J. Hale, editor of the Fayetteville Observer, and Capt. T. J. Jernigan, formerly editor of the Raleigh Chronicle. There were no editors in the State who better served the Democracy than these two. Maj. Hale saved the party from the consequences of the disgraceful performance of Chairman Simmons in the Clinton Convention—a performance we may write up if necessary to refresh the memories of the people anh to show them the rankest treachery when the Chicago platform was practically ignored or emasculated, and another one—a Weaver gang affair fixed up under the eye possibly of Mary Ann Butler, or with his direct connivance—substituted that was a shameful, abominable betrayal and "sell out" of the Democratic party.

# THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY..........NOVEMBER 9, 1893.

*TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:*

Weekly one year (in advance)................$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)............1 00

*RATES OF ADVERTISING:*

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.


*Advertising is to business what steam power is to machinery—the grand motive power.*—MACAULAY.

*There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; but one way of obtaining publicity—advertising*—BLACKWOOD.

**78 PAPERS FOR $2.00**

We do not know of a better family paper for the farmer of North Carolina than the HOME AND FARM, published at Louisville, Ky. It is a 16-page journal, comes twice a month and contains practical information and interesting reading for every man, woman and child in North Carolina. Prof. Massey writes articles for the HOME AND FARM of especial interest to North Carolinians. Give it and THE WEEKLY OBSERVER a trial at the ridiculously low sum of $2.00 per year—52 numbers of THE OBSERVER and 26 of HOME AND FARM, about one and a half cents for each paper delivered to you.

Try this combination offer.

## TOWN AND COUNTY.

**INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**


BOARD WANTED.
W. S. COOK—For Rent.
G. A. THOMSON—Bargains.
R. M. PRIOR—Fulton Yeast Cake.
A. S. HUSKE, Ag't—Up Country Buckwheat.
W. J. MCNAUGHTON—No More Cold Rooms.
C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY—Change of Schedule—4th page.


Our city seems to be infested with robbers. An attempt was made to break in McDuffie's Drug store Monday night, but the thief was frightened away.

The "Observer" extends its sincere condolences to Mr. J. P. Caldwell, editor of the Charlotte Observer, whose wife died last week. Mrs. Caldwell was a lady of many attractions and of a most loveable disposition that brought her friends throughout the State.

Mr. H. L. Hall informs us that in his township, Black River, cholera is prevalent among the swine. He never knew it to prevail in the fall, only in the spring. Out of his herd of thirty fattening hogs about ten are now alive, but it would be no surprise if he lost all.

**North Carolina Annual Conference A. M. E. Church at Charlotte.**

On account of the above the C. F. & Y. V. Company authorize the sale of special round trip tickets on Nov. 20th, 21st and 22nd; final limit Dec. 1st. Fare from Fayetteville $12.25; Maxton $12.25; Sanford $11.00.

**Roller Skating.**

There will be a Skating Tournament in the new armory to-morrow night for the benefit of the F. I. L. I. Company. The floor is a magnificent one for this purpose, and we have no doubt that a large number of our young people will participate in this pleasant and healthful sport.

**Fine Features of the Fair.**

The Management of the late Fair, and Mr. Geo. A. Burns, deserve great praise for giving us the best races ever seen in North Carolina. Secretary Campbell is to be congratulated upon providing the first bench show in the State. While Mr. J. Marshall Williams and Mr. Breece had superb exhibits of poultry and fruits, respectively.

**The Bible Reader to Resume Publication.**

We are glad to see it stated that the Bible Reader, of Richmond, Va., which suspended last summer, is to resume publication. The paper has been purchased by a new company and the first issue of the monthly edition will appear November 25th. The owners announce that they have secured the services of the former editor, Rev. Edward L. Pell, who will have entire editorial supervision of the paper.

**Elliott—Dodd.**

Mr. Chas. W. Elliott, formerly of this city, but now of Augusta, Georgia, was married to Miss Mary C. Dodd, of this city, at the residence of her mother on Green Street, yesterday afternoon. Rev. Dr. Huske performed the ceremony, which was attended by the immediate family only. They left for Augusta on the 5:15 P. M. train.

The OBSERVER extends hearty congratulations and good wishes to the newly married pair.

**Death of Mrs. Sarah Tomlinson.**

On Sunday afternoon October 5th, that venerable mother in Israel, Mrs. Sarah Tomlinson breathed her life peacefully away, surrounded by the loving care of her grand children to the fourth generation. She was a remarkable woman. Though in her 91st year she retained her intellectual vigor and cheerfulness to the last. All her children passed on before her and she lived to see one hundred and two of her descendents. For many years she has been a devoted member of the First Baptist Church where her funeral services were conducted on Tuesday afternoon.

Cumberland County Superior Court convenes in this city next Monday the 13th, Judge Shuford presiding. There is a large criminal docket including one capital case. Mr. Fuller's trial for the killing of Mr. Benj. C. Parker in this city on the 11th of August will probably commence on Wednesday. The OBSERVER will give full particulars of this trial which promises to be a cause celebre. The counsel employed for the prosecution besides the Solicitor, Mr. Frank McNeill, are Mr. Thomas Argo, of Raleigh, Judge Womack, of Pittsboro, and Mr. F. P. Jones, of Dunn. Those by the defense are, Mr. W. W. Fuller, of Durham, Hon. G. M. Rose, and Messrs. H. McD. Robinson and J. G. Shaw.

**The Fair Ball.**

The managers of the North State German Club of this city are to be congratulated on the success that followed their efforts to make the Fair Ball the grandest affair of its kind ever given in North Carolina. The spacious new Armory of the F. I. L. I. was brilliantly lighted by a hundred gas jets and four arc lights which shone on a scene of rare loveliness seldom witnessed. Numerous spectators assembled long before the hour for commencing the ball, and many visitors from every section of this and adjoining States were present. Remsberg's Orchestra, of this city, furnished the music, and the programme for the grand ball was opened by the magnificent rendition of the march "Watervelle." Among those who took part were:

Mrs. W. C. McDuffie, Jr., and Mr. A. J. Pemberton.

Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Bunting.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Marsh.

Mr. and Mrs. Beach, of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Thoruton, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Jones, Goldsboro.

Miss Mamie Haigh, Mr. W. G. Moore.

Miss Chesnut, Mr. James Kyle.

Miss Margaret Pemberton, Mr. H. J. Marsh.

Miss Lilla Bellamy, Mr. W. H. Slocumb.

Miss Nellie Morrison, Dr. H. W. Lilly.

Miss Dora Hawley, Mr. W. L. Harrison.

Miss Laura M. Banks, with J. C. Thomson, Jr., Leader.

Miss Annie M. Kyle, with Mr. Leighton Huske.

Miss Augusta Evans with Mr. Wm. Little Steele.

Miss Nellie Pemberton, with Mr. S. L. Goff, Richmond, Va.

Miss May M. Broadfoot, with Mr. S. H. Strange.

Miss Mary M. Boles, with Mr. C. L. Campbell.

Miss Lillie Delgar, with Mr. Henry Gasque, S. C.

Miss Pleasants, with Mr. Dick Gwathmey, Va.

Miss Rebecca D. Haigh, with A. W. Faulkner.

Miss Maggie McNeill, with Mr. J. W. Moore.

Miss Bert Watson, with Mr. E. H. Munson.

Miss Alberta McDuffie, with Mr. W. M. Glover.

Miss Nellie Haigh, with Mr. W. F. Leak.

Miss Mary MacRae, with M. H. L. Cuming.

Miss Laura Kyle, with Mr. Henry Pemberton.

Miss Carrie May Dockery, with Mr. I. P. Overbaugh.

Miss Gwathmey, with Mr. P. C. Pleasants, of Richmond.

Miss Margarette Victoria Neville, with Mr. Thos. M. Rose.

Miss Douglas, with Mr. J. B. Underwood, Jr.

**CLEVER DETECTIVE WORK.**

**Counterfeiters Arrested.**

While Chief of Police Flowers was taking silent note of the numerous passengers alighting from the 5:15 train of the Atlantic Coast Line Wednesday evening his attention was attracted by the peculiar actions of two persons, one a rather fine looking man with long side-whiskers, the other an ugly, dried-up little woman, who seemed out of place beside her handsome escort. Capt. Flowers being confirmed in his suspicion that there was something wrong, detailed officer John Maultsby to watch them. The two repaired to the West House where they spent the night. Officer Maultsby was on their track the next morning and soon found that they were passing counterfeit silver dollars, Mrs. Nixon in Campbellton, Mrs. West and Dallas Austin receiving the worthless coin, which was a splendid imitation. They were quickly arrested and taken before United States Commissioner, Jno. X. Smith' who committed them to the county jail for trial at the next term of the Federal Court which meets in Raleigh next month. This is good work for our officers and they deserve the thanks of the Federal authorities as well as the community.

**Bold Attempt at Robbery.**

Last Saturday night between eleven and twelve o'clock as Mr. W. T. Sloan was on his way from his store on Gillespie street and was approaching his residence on Winslow street a man sprang from behind a large tree and clutched him by the throat with one hand and caught his wrist with the other, Mr. Sloan having a pistol in that hand. A fierce struggle ensued, during which the man, who was a large heavy built person got a little the advantage of Mr. Sloan, whereupon he cried out for help, and his wife immediately rushed to the door with a lamp, the villan finding the light unpleasant, immediately relaxed his hold and made off, followed by several bullets from Mr. Sloan's revolver, but with what effect is not known. Mr. Sloan had a considerable sum of money on his person, the receipts of Saturday evening and night's business, and it was probably known by his assailant, who was, Mr. Sloan thinks a white man, but he is not quite certain.

**This Way Ladies if you Please.**

There will be a practical exhibit of Hecker's Self Raising Buckwheat at the following stores on the dates as stated.

All those who are interested in the preparation of Buckwheat flour, and the cooking of Buckwheat cakes will be welcomed, and *ladies are especially invited.*

At the store of A. Garrason on Wednesday Nov. 15th.

At the store of D. H. Ray on Thursday Nov. 16th.

At the store of A. S. Huske on Friday, Nov. 17th.

At the store of R. M. Prior on Saturday Nov. 18.

Heckers' manufactures can be found at either of these stores.

HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING CO.

Mr. Stanley M. Stone, a bright young journalist of Albany, N. Y., is spending a few weeks in this city.

**Notes of the Fair.**

About six thousand people visited the Fair, and although this is not as many as last year, yet it was a very fair attendance, considering the inability of the managers to get cheap railroad rates, and the bad times.

The exhibits although not so numerous as last year, were very fine, those in Floral Hall especially reflecting credit on our native talent. In Farmer's Hall, of course, there was a fine display, as there are some very talented farmers in this section who have reduced their work to a science. There were a great many vegetable freaks in this Department which caused a deal of curiosity and wonder. The Poultry exhibit was also very good.

But the Bench Show was one of the principle features of the Fair, it being we believe, the first ever held in this State. There were English fox hounds, fox hounds, pointers, setters, mastiffs, bull, terriers, English pugs, grey hounds and numerous other breeds with high pedigrees.

As our people are great sportsmen and fond of good dogs it created a great deal of interest and we have no doubt that it will be a feature of future Fairs.

The great attraction of all Fairs now-a days is the racing, and never was such racing seen in this State as was witnessed by thousands of enthusiastic spectators last Thursday and Friday. The entries were numerous and some of the horses have a wide reputation. The following is the result of the principle races.

THURSDAY.

First race; trotting, free to all, best three in five won by Billy Wilkes. Otard, second, Alice Burlew. Third, Nellie D. Dominion, Charlie.

Time; 2:32, 2:28¼, 2:28, 2:27¼, 2:29, 2:30.

Second race; three minute trotting, Charlie G. first, Little Tobe, second.

Presque---Isle, third and S. B. Time 2:30, 2:30¼, 2:30, 2:30.

FRIDAY.

First race; trotting, was won by Queen Netwood, best three in five; Netwood, Annie M., Maggie Walker, Charley G., L. B. C., Fearless; time, 2:27, 2:28¼, 2:29, 2:28, 2:31.

Second race, running, won by Marksman, entries---Marksman, Castile, Little Fannie, Bias, Arick Baker, Jr.; time, 53, 53¼.

Third race, trotting, won by S. B.---Sarah, Little Tobe, John. time, 2:33¼.

Great praise is due to Mr. Walter Watson the President, Mr. C. L. Campbell the Secretary, and Mr. Geo. A. Burns, for the success of the Fair and the unparalleled racing.

**A Grand Masonic Lecture.**

The members of Phœnix Lodge No. 8 A. F. & A. M., who were so fortunate as to be present last Monday night were treated to a very interesting and instructive lecture by the Rev. Henry Coleman of Louisville, Ky. Rev. Mr. Coleman has made Masonry a life time study and has visited Palestine for that express purpose, he has stood where King Solomon built the temple, and his lectures are from actual observation. After the lecture Rev. Mr. Coleman conferred the degree of Pilgrim Knights upon the following Master Masons: B. E. Sedberry, T. T. McGilvary, E. L. Remsberg, J. W. Yerex, C. B. Messie, W. W. Freeman, O. J. Jackson, W. C. Cox, David Jones and A. H. Watson. After conferring the degree B. E. Sedberry was elected Pilgrim Chief, with T. T. McGilvary and E. L. Remsberg as 1st. and 2nd. aids. This is a very beautiful and impressive degree, and all speak loud in praise of it. These names will (and all who take the degree) be forwarded to Jerusalem where they are enrolled as honorary members of the Oriential Order of the Palm and Shell.

**County Commissioners Meeting.**

On Monday last the Commissioners met as usual in monthly session. Full Board present.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

James McGar, of Richmond county, was found sick and ordered home in the care of the Sheriff.

The petition in regard to opening and cleaning Gray's Creek, from Maxwell Mills to South River, was referred to the super- of Cedar Creek township.

Ordered: That J. B. Smith, Sheriff of Cumberland County, be requested to use his utmost vigilence in the arrest of the highwaymen or robbers whose acts of vialance have become frequent and to that end he is authorized and empowered in his best discretion to spend whatever sum may be necessary—not to exceed fifty dollars.

The Building Committee of the new Court House recommended that the county Treasurer be instructed to pay $2,800 in bonds for completed work and that the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners be instructed to sign $5,000 worth of bonds and deposit with the Treasury, authorizing him to sell the same at par value. This recommendation was approved and the provisions therein allowed.

The Treasurer's report was read and ordered filled.

After the transaction of business of minor importance the board adjourned.

**Good Words for the F. I. L. I.**

MILLPRONG. N. C., Nov. 6, 1893.

*Mr. E. J. Hale,*

MY DEAR SIR:—Permit me to congratulate you as a Fayetteville man, and as a member of the F. I. L. I., on the report of the committee, which I have read with interest, on their status with the State Guard. It put Gen. Cameron in a hole, and makes the Governor's footing rather boggy. I think before the Governor can find out the "lay of the land," he will have to smoke Cameron out of his hole. I admire and glory in the action of the old Independent, in retaining the gray. It shows conspicuously their Southern blood, and stamps the old town as loyal to all the traditions of her heroic past. I imagine the introduction of the *blue* was more for the purpose of currying favor with the administration (Republican or Northern Democracy, it amounts to about the same) and "to bend the pregnant hinges of the knee, &c." I hope the company will always retain the gray, and be willing and able always to march when needed, whether our Governor can call them out or not.

Yours very truly,

D. P. MCEACHERN.

**People and their Movements.**

Col. Thomas Sutton is in the city.

Col. Walker Taylor was in the city Tuesday.

Mr. J. B. Underwood left for Wilmington last night.

Mr. Everett, of Laurinburg, attended the Fair dances.

Mr. H. W. Calais, of Mobile, Ala., is visiting relatives in this city.

Miss Patrick, of Rockingham, is visiting Mrs. W. D. Smith on Haymount.

Mr. Street Jones, of Goldsboro, was in attendance upon the Fair last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L Mathieson, of Carthage, spent several days in the city last week.

Mrs. Rev. J. T. Gibbs, of Jonesboro, is visiting Mrs. A. Overbaugh on Green street.

Mr. J. F. Robertson has returned home from Savannah, Ga., on account of ill health.

Mrs. J. H. Roberts has bought and moved into the Huske residence on Harrington's Hill.

Miss Annie Harris, of Wilson, who has been visiting Miss May Broadfoot, has returned home.

His many friends are glad to see Mr. Thomas McMillan, of Savannah, Ga., who is at home for a few days.

Mrs. J. J. Crosswell and two children with Miss Enie Chestnut, left last night for Columbia, S. C., where they go to attend the State Fair.

Mrs. Mary H. Berry and two daughters, of Sellers, S. C., and Miss Oriona Hamer, of Little Rock, S. C., are visiting Dr. and Mrs. E. Floyd on Hay street.

Mrs. J. M. Foust and daughters, Maude and Ina, of Mt. Vernon Springs, were in our city last week attending the fair, much to the pleasure of their many friends.

**Catarrh, Not Local, But Constitutional.**

Dr. Dio Lewis, the eminent Boston physician, in a magazine article says: "A radical error underlies nearly all medical treatment of catarrh. It is not a disease of the man's nose; it is a disease of the man, showing itself in the nose—a *Local* exhibition of a *Constitutional* trouble." Therefore, he argues, the use of snuff and other local applications is wrong, and while they seem to give temporary relief, they really do more harm than good. Other leading authorities agree with Dr. Lewis. Hence, the only proper method of cure for catarrh is by taking a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, reaching every part of the body through the blood, does eliminate all impurities and makes the whole man healthier. It removes the cause of the trouble and restores the diseased membrane to proper condition. That this is the practical result is proven by thousands of people who have been cured of catarrh by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The joints and muscles are so lubricated by Hood's Sarsaparilla that all rheumatism and stiffness soon disappears Get only Hood's.

"A chemical success and medical triumph," so speaks an eminent physician in reference to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; and the eulogy was none too strong. No other medicine is so safe and efficacious in all diseases of the throat and lungs.

"Nothing succeeds like success," and nothing will more quickly insure success than true merit. For fifty years, Ayer's Sarsaparilla has maintained its popularity as the superior blood-purifier. It stands upon its own merits and never fails to give satisfaction.

Johnson's Oriental Soap is far superior to all the other so-called medicinal soaps for beautifying the complexion. Sold by King Bros.

Don't be talked into having an operation as it may cost you your life. Japanese Pile Cure is guaranteed to cure you by King Bros.

Men are made manly, the old made young and vigorous by Magnetic Nervine. Sold by King Bros.

Pond's Extract Ointment is an invaluable remedy for Piles, Burns, Cuts, Sunburn, Bruises, Corns, Bunions, Sores, Roughness of Skin, and for all affections to which an ointment is applicable. It is an inestimable blessing to those afflicted with PILES. Most efficacious when used in connection with Pond's Extract.

**A Leader.**

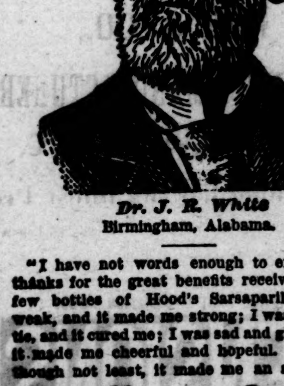
Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

**Sad and Gloomy**

**Weak and Dyspeptic**

*Hood's Sarsaparilla Gave Strength and Perfectly Cured.*



*Dr. J. R. White*
Birmingham, Alabama.

"I have not words enough to express my thanks for the great benefits received from a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was weak, and it made me strong; I was a dyspeptic, and it cured me; I was sad and gloomy, and it made me cheerful and hopeful. And last, though not least, it made me an ardent and

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**

working democrat. All who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla with my advice, report good results. I gladly recommend it to all sufferers J. R. WHITE, M. D., Birmingham, Ala.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other instead. Insist upon HOOD'S.

**Hood's Pills** are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. 25 cents.

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**

**King Bro.'s Emulsion of Cod** Liver Oil with Hypophosphates is the best preparation on the market, because it is prepared fresh just when wanted.

"VERNOWOR TOOTH BRUSHES."—Every Brush is guaranteed, and should you get a defective one it will be replaced by a new one, at King Bro.'s Drug Store.

"CRYSTAL LOTION" WILL CURE CHAPPED hands, &c. No Lady's Toilet complete without it, and it is an excellent dressing for barber's use. Prepared by King Bro.'s Druggists.

**Come running to King** Bros.'s for Pipes and Smoking Tobaccos.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF "CUT" GLASS Cologne Bottles at King Bro.'s Drug Store.

"YALE," "CORNELL" and "LaFAYETTE" Mixtures of Fine Smoking Tobaccos at King Bro.'s.

"OLD GOLD" SMOKING TOBACCO AT KING Bro.'s Drug Store.

SABOROSA AND KING BRO.'S CIGARS AT King Bro.'s Drug Store.

DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP.—Ledbetter and Troy are no longer associated as city collectors.

THE SEVENTH DAUGHTER of the Seventh Daughter is said to be lucky, but her luck does not compare with the "lucky NUMBER SEVEN" of Humphrey's Specifics, an infallible cure for Coughs and Colds. Try it.

THESE HARD TIMES COUNTRY MERCHANTS find TILLINGHAST'S CROCKERY STORE a great advantage to them as his wholesale prices are *very low* they keep up their stocks easily by buying little at a time as needed.
10—26—93 8w

**Try Horne's safe tested** Kerosene Oil. Lower grades were used until careful testing proved they were unsafe.

**The Saborosa leads all** 5c. Cigars. No other dealer can get them from the manufacturers. H. R. HORNE. Sole Agent.

**The latest improved Alabastine** for wall decoration. Careful investigation will prove this to be the standard article. A full assortment of tints for sale by H. R. HORNE.

**The best line of Toilet** Articles—Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Perfumes, &c., &c., for sale by H. R. HORNE.

**Go to McDuffie's New Soda** Fountain for all the latest drinks.

**McDuffie's Drug Store is the** place to buy Drugs, Toilet Articles, &c., for the least money.

**Drink Cherry Phosphate at** Sedberry's Fountains.

**At McDuffie's Drug Store** you can get the nicest Cigar in the town. Try his Brevito.

**You are cordially invited to** stop at McDuffie's Drug Store while in town.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

**MARRIED.**

TEACHY—DRIVER—At the residence of the bride's mother on Tuesday evening Oct. 31st, by Rev. J. Hartwell Edwards, Mr. DANIEL S. TEACHY and Miss CLARA DRIVER, both of this city.

CRUTCHFIELD---McKAY---At the residence of the bride's father, in Carver's Creek Township, this county, on the 8th of November, Mr. W. J. CRUTCHFIELD, of Chatham county, to Miss BARBARA A. MCKAY; Rev. Gray Culbreth officiating.

*N. C. Baptist* please copy.

**Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market**

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Middling dull | 7¾ |
| Middling | 7½ |
| Strict Low Middling | 7⅜ |
| Low Middling | 6⅞ |

Turpentine, $1.00 to $2.00 per barrel
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 24½ cents
Rosin dull at 65c.

**Mothers**

suffering with weakness and emaciation, who give little nourishment to babies, should take

**Scott's Emulsion**

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil and hypophosphites. It will give them strength and make their babies fat. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

**Don't be deceived by Substitutes!**

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

**TAKE YOUR**

**Broken Jewelry,**

**Disabled Watches and Clocks to**

**M. A. TILLER**

AND HAVE THEM MADE AS WELL AS NEW.

**All Work Guaranteed.**

OFFICE AT MOORE'S BOOKSTORE'

OLD GLOVER STAND.

**Up-Country Buckwheat.**

**Hecker's or Martha Washington Prepared Buchwheat**

IN PACKAGES OR LOOSE.

**Vermont Pure Maple Syrup.**

**OUR FLOUR**

is manufactured from the very best quality of wheat, and we guarantee every barrel.

**Fresh Oysters Daily.**

**Tenney's and Royster's Fancy Candies.**

We invite the ladies to see what we have to tempt the appetite of the bread winner. Come one! Come all!

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

11—9—93

**Board Wanted,**

By a young married couple in a small christian family, within three quarters of a mile of the post office. Reference exchanged, state terms in letter; must be reasonable. Address X Y Z, Box 67.

**BARGAINS.**

That commodious and comfortable residence recently remodeled, containing (7) seven rooms, with dressing rooms, bath rooms and closets attached to bed rooms. In main building same connected by broad enclosed piazza to spacious dining room with china press, large pantry and dark wine or preserve closet, same connected by broad hall way to cook room. All enclosed and on one floor. Also metal roof double out-house. Also stable, barn, carriage house and out-houses. Also a never failing well of the finest water in the State. All on (15½) fifteen and a half acres, under high state of cultivation and (17½) seventeen and a half acres of wood land on opposite side of the road. All located (2) two miles from Market House. Terms one-half cash, balance one and two years, 8 per cent. interest. Said property known as the Pemberton or Isler residence, situated in the best neighborhood and surroundings to be had.

If said property is not disposed of privately before December 9th, 1893, it will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

For inspection or purchase call on
G. A. THOMSON,
11-9-93 3t Real Estate Agent.

**No More Cold Rooms,**

**No More Heavy Wood Bills!**

THE HAGEY KING HEATER AND WOOD STOVE,

the champion of the world, strong and durable, *combines Economy and Comfort.*

A model of simplicity, handiest, most economical—always ready and never failing—piece of ingenuity of the age. Read what the people say who are using them in their offices, stores, parlors and bed rooms.

Don't fail to see them before buying a heater; it takes only one-fifth the fuel of other heaters, and the only wood stove that keeps fire all night. For sale by
11—9—93 W. J. McNAUGHTON.

**Fulton Yeast Cake**

Will surprise you with their Lightness and Sweetness. One trial will make you a customer for life. Bread made from the FULTON YEAST CAKE will keep longer and be sweeter than from any other Yeast on the market. The Yeast will keep in hot or cold weather for months.

**FOR SALE BY GROCERIES GENERALLY.**

R. M. PRIOR, Agent,
11-9-93 Person Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

**For Rent,**

The Stores and Offices in the Knights of Pythias building will be ready for occupancy November 20th. Applications will be received for their rental until November 15th. For terms apply to either of the undersigned.

W. S. COOK,
R. M. NIMOCKS,
11-9-93 1t J. P. THOMSON,

**SALE OF LAND.**

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed of mortgage executed by Randall Dawson and wife to James H. McNeill, and recorded in Book T, No. 4, page 72, office of Register of Deeds of Cumberland County, the following described land will be sold at public auction for cash, at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C. on Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1893, at 12 o'clock M., viz: On the east side of Cape Fear River and on Taylor-hole Creek, being part of the tract on which James McKethan formerly resided, beginning at a stake and pointer, Taylor-hole Creek in the dividing line formerly between McNeill and McKethan, now McHenry Royal's corner, and S. 30 W. 29 chains 50 links to a stake in the old line formerly McKethan's & Taylor; then with this line N. 57 W. 34 chains to a stake, Wade's and Dawson's corner; then with their dividing line N. 30 E. 29¼ chains to a stake and pointers in the edge of a pond or branch and in another of their dividing lines; then with this line S. 57 E. 54 chains to the beginning, containing 100 acres more or less.

N. A. SINCLAIR,
Nov. 2, 1893. Attorney for Mortgagee.

**Coal! Coal! Coal!**

I have purchased the COAL BUSINESS of C. E. Pearce, and am prepared to furnish all kinds of coal in any quantity.

Give me your orders and they will have prompt attention.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

J. N EMMETT.

10—5—93 1m

**Sale of Land.**

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of mortgage, executed by Geo. Robinson and wife Mina Robinson, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book L. No. 4, page 262, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: The lands north of the Monroe Road, as follows:

*First Tract.*—160 acres, beginning at a pine on the east side of the wagon road, between the house and the bridge, near an old wolf pit, S 12, E. 40 chains, thence N. 80, E. 40 chains, thence N. 12, W. 40 chains, thence to the beginning.

*Second Tract.*—45 acres, beginning at the beginning corner of the above 160 acre tract, N. 18 chains, 50 links to a pine and pine pointers in an island between the Red Marsh and the River; thence W. 18 chains to a stake and pointers on the north side of the River; thence S. 20 chains, 20 links, thence 19 chains, 50 links to the aforesaid 160 acre tract; thence as it is 6 chains, to the beginning.

*Third Tract.*—50 acres beginning on the third line of the 160 acre tract, 6 chains from the third corner. N. 80, E. 17 chains, thence N. 10, W. 30 chains; thence S. 80, W. 17 chains to the line of the above 160 acres; thence with it to the beginning.

Place of sale: Market House, Fayetteville, N. C.
Time of sale: Saturday, December 2nd, 1893. 12 M.
Terms of sale: Cash.

JOHN F. CLARK, Mortgagee.

N. A. SINCLAIR, Attorney.
10—26—93 ts

**Judicial Sale of Land.**

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made at the May Term, 1893, in the cause entitled A. McQueen, *vs.* Wm. McQueen *et als*, the undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Court will, on Saturday, the 2nd day of December, at 12 o'clock M., at the Market House in Fayetteville N. C., expose to sale at public auction, for cash the following described lands, to-wit:

Two hundred and thirty three acres on and near the Wilmington Road, about three miles from Fayetteville, in Rockfish Township, and bounded and described as in a deed made by N. W. Ray and wife to N. McQueen the 10th day of March, 1885, being the upper or northern portion of the Jessup Place, which was conveyed by W. Carver and wife, M. E. Carver, to Henry Jessup and Frank Jessup, by deed recorded in the Cumberland County Register's office, in Book S, No. 3, page 326. See also deeds of D. Smith and wife to N. W. Ray, Book Z, No. 3, page 590, and Book B, No 4, page 18 Also all the right, title, claim and interest, and undivided share or portion which the defendants, or any of them, had or held, or were entitled of, in or to a certain tract of land adjoining the above mentioned tract, being the lower or southern portion of the Jessup Place, and bounded and described as in a deed to N. McQueen, as recorded in Register's office, Book B, No, 4, page 343. See also deed of Henry Jessup and Frank Jessup to M. E. Carver, February 14th, 1881, for more particular description as to the boundaries of this land; also deed of N. McQueen to N. W. Ray, recorded in Book B, No. 4. page 527, Register's office of Cumberland County.

Place of sale: Market House, Fayetteville. N. C.
Time of sale: Saturday, December 2nd, 1893, 12 M.
Terms of sale: Cash.

C. W. BROADFOOT,
N. A. SINCLAIR,
10—26—93 ts Commissioners.

**Judicial Sale of Land in Rockfish Township, Cumberland County, N C.**

Pursuant to Decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., made at May Term, 1893, in the cause: *William G LeDuc, Receiver, &c., vs. Mary H. M. Carver*, the undersigned Commissioner will expose to public sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, the interest of the defendant, Mary M. H. Carver, being eight-tenths (8-10) in two tracts of land in Rockfish Township, Cumberland County, N. C., described as follows:

1st Tract, containing 110 Acres—Beginning at a stake in Carmon's lower line, running thence N. 12 W. 31 chains 50 links to a stake in his upper line; thence as that S. 78 W. 55 chains to a stake and pine pointers; thence S 12 E. 31 chains 50 links to a stake among pines; thence N. 78 E. 55 chains to the beginning.

2nd Tract, containing 100 Acres, adjoining the above—Beginning at a stake by a small pine, Maultsby's beginning corner of 640 acre tract, in Rockfish township, and runs N. 50 E. 14 chains 76 links to a stake Maultsby's second corner; thence N. 40 W. 36 chains 50 links to a stake; thence N. 78 E. 16 chains 50 links to a stake among pointers; thence S. 36 E. 50 chains to a stake in the side of an old road; thence S. 39 W. 21 chains to a stake and pointers; thence to the beginning, known as the Ochiltree land.

Both tracts are subject to a prior Mortgage to D. M. McDonald, upon which there is a balance due of $56.50

Terms: Cash.
Time: Saturday, 11th Nov., 1893, at 12 M.
Place: Market House in Fayetteville, N. C

WM. G. LeDUC, Commissioner.

Fayetteville, N. C., 18th Oct., 1893—ts.

# GRAND DISPLAY!

**Daily! Daily! Daily!**

—BY—

**Furniture House SHEETZ SONS Furniture House**

## Stock Replete in Handsome Furniture!

**A line of New and Stylish Baby Carriages**

AT CLOSE PRICES! AT CLOSE PRICES!

THE HANDSOMEST OAK AND WALNUT WARDROBES, PARLOR SUITS, CENTRE TABLES, EASY ROCKERS, ETC., ever brought to Fayetteville.

Remember that we carry the stock, sell the goods, please the people and won't be undersold. Call and see our stock whether you buy or not.

S. SHEETZ & SONS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

10—12—93 tf

## Grand Rally of the People.

**Ringing Resolutions Adopted.**

**Silver Dollars Must Be Circulated.**

At the recent Convention of the people of Fayetteville and Surrounding Country, held for the purpose of devising ways and means whereby they might obtain the necessaries of life for less money than they have heretofore cost, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in seasons of great financial distress, when our crops were short and money scarce, and when we sought to invest our small surplus in such goods as were necessary for the comfort of ourselves and families, we have been attracted and deceived by flaming advertisements published by designing men setting forth as a fact that goods were being "sold at auction regardless of cost" to "close out the stock," "Goods below Cost, must be sold," etc., etc.: and

Whereas, in consequence of these misleading declarations we have been imposed upon and have paid prices far in excess of *cost* and far in excess of the retail price of goods of the same quality for sale by those who did not thus seek to abuse our confidence, therefore, we have

*Resolved*, 1st. That we will not in future give our patronage to such houses as advertise by sham auctions that they are selling goods at cost, until we have examined the stock and ascertained the prices of those who have always dealt fairly, squarely, openly and honestly with their customers—who have set no traps to catch the honest people; and

*Resolved*, 2nd. That in all our dealings with NOVITZKY'S CLOTHING HOUSE we have always received at his hands, and at the hands of his salesmen, uniform courtesy, and recognizing the fact that his goods are always what they are represented to be and that he is content with a small profit, we would therefore commend him as being entitled because of his honesty and square dealing to the patronage of the people; and

*Resolved*, 3rd. That being the only house in Fayetteville having a stock of Clothing purchased and received from Northern houses this Fall, we would advise everybody in need of Clothing to call at once and select their suits. No shoddy goods, no faded shelf worn, moth-eaten clothing—but new, bright, stylish goods; to be sold (not below cost) but for a small per cent. above, and even then at prices which cannot be underfigured.

There being no further business the convention adjourned.

**ORANGES! ORANGES!!**

**1,000 BOXES.**

I wish to announce to the merchants of Fayetteville and surrounding country that I would like to supply them this season with Oranges shipped direct from Florida weekly, and sold cheap for cash.

All orders filled promptly.

J. P. THAMES, Box 106,
10—12—93 6w Fayetteville, N. C.

**PIANO TUNING.**

Having spent the greater part of the summer in one of the largest and best equipped Piano Factories in the north, and having supplied myself with the finest tools and best materials that can be procured, I would call the attention of the public to the fact that I am better prepared than ever before to do work in this line. On and after October 15th, my headquarters and corresponding office will be Fayetteville, N. C., instead of Raleigh, N. C., as heretofore. For several years I have received a liberal patronage at the hands of of some of the best musicians, music schools and colleges in the South.

I beg to refer to the endorsements below—which are a few of the many now in my possession—and respectfully solicit your patronage.

W. FRANK BLOUNT.
Professional Piano Tuner.

PEACE INSTITUTE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 4, 1893

This is to certify that Mr. Frank Blount has been tuning pianos for us here for two years.

I can cordially commend him to any one needing his services as a faithful, efficient and competent tuner and repairer.

JAS. DINWIDDIE,
Principal.

OXFORD FEMALE SEMINARY,
OXFORD, N. C., July 23, 1893.

Mr. W Frank Blount has done considerable tuning and repairing of pianos for me, and his work has given me satisfaction in every respect.

F. P. HOBGOOD,
President.

RALEIGH, N. C. Sept. 25, 1893.

Mr. W. Frank Blount has tuned our Pianos for the past three years, and we are pleased to say that he has proven to be a reliable, trustworthy gentleman in every respect, and we heartily endorse him as a strictly first-class Piano and Organ tuner and repairer.

NORTH STATE MUSIC CO.,
Successors to J. L. Stone.

C. G. STONE, M'g'r.

**Not Made by a Trust!**

HAVE YOU TRIED THE

**Admiral Cigarettes?**

FOR SALE BY

**A. J. COOK & CO.,**

WHO CAN SUPPLY THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.

10—19—93 tf

**LARGE LOT**

**Beautiful China and Glass**

NOW OPENING AT

**TILLINGHAST'S.**

DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.

10—26 3w

**Great Storm**

—ON THE—

ATLANTIC COAST,

—AND AT—

**MY STORE**

I AM OFFERING

**Great Bargains**

—IN—

**FINE**

**OAK SUITS,**

**Beds, Bureaus, Mattresses, Chairs, Tables, Baby Carriages, Cribs,**

&c., &c., &c.

GIVE ME A CALL.

Respectfully,

JNO. H. ROBINSON, JR.

10—19—93 tf

**LAFAYETTE MILITARY ACADEMY.**

**FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.**

**A High Grade Educational Institution for Boys and Young Men.**

FIRST TERM COMMENCES SEP. 6, 1893.

This school will be first class in every respect.

First class accommodations and board.

First class faculty composed of gentlemen of experience, energy and ability; and first class cadets who will receive first class instruction and eventually occupy first class positions in either the business world or the professions.

For particulars respecting courses of study, terms, &c., address

Maj. J. W. YERREX, Superintendent,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

**Sale of Land.**

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court in a proceeding to sell land to pay debts of John Williams, deceased, I will, on Saturday, November 25th, 1893, at 11 o'clock, at the Court House in Fayetteville, expose to sale, by Public Auction, the lands upon which said Williams lived in Black River Township, Cumberland County, N. C., viz:

About 630 acres, bounded as in a deed of J. C. Williams to said John Williams, registered in book M, No. 3, page 605, and about 183 acres bounded as in a deed of L. C. Wade to John Williams, registered in Book D, No. 3, page 445.

Terms: One-third cash; balance in 6 and 12 months, with 8 per cent. interest, and title reserved until all is paid. N. W. RAY, Commissioner.

Oct. 20, 1893.

**U C NO POSTERS**

FROM OUR HOUSE HEADED

**AUCTION! AUCTION! COST! COST!**

nor do we claim to be the only house in the city that deals in Clothing, but we DO claim to be

**"THE LEADERS,"**

as the quality of the goods and prices will testify.

**Another Lot of FINE CLOTHING JUST RECEIVED!**

Our stock is now COMPLETE, and as FINE an assortment as can be found in any house and of THE VERY LATEST STYLES

OUR GOODS ARE NOT OLD STOCK BUT ALL LATE ARRIVALS.

BUT TO MEAN BUSINESS,

call on us, examine our stock and get prices, and you will see at once that we can compete with AUCTION OR COST prices.

Respectfully,

J. A. BURNS & CO.

10—12—93

**FOR RENT.**

A comfortable DWELLING HOUSE with seven rooms, kitchen, stables and other outhouses on lot; large garden; plenty of pure water on the premises; situated on Arch street, near the Masonic Lodge; five minutes walk from the Market house. Apply to

B. R. HUSKE.

**H. H. H.**

WE ARE OFFERING A LOT OF

**Sheet Iron Stove Pans**

at about half price—5, 10 and 15 cents each.

MARYLAND ROASTING PANS

WORTH $1.50 AT 65 CENTS.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

**H. H. H.**

—WE HAVE ON HAND—

**75 Sets of Knives and Forks,**

used once only—at the F. I. L. I. Banquet. They are in good condition, but will be sold very cheap. Call at once if you are in need.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

8—31—93 tf

## A Bright Lad,

Ten years of age, but who declines to give his name to the public, makes this authorized, confidential statement to us:

"When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I, too, would soon die, and all our neighbors thought that even if I did not die, I would never be able to walk, because I was so weak and puny. A gathering formed and broke under my arm. I hurt my finger and it gathered and threw out pieces of bone. If I hurt myself so as to break the skin, it was sure to become a running sore. I had to take lots of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has made me well and strong."—T. D. M., Noreatur, Kans.

**AYER'S Sarsaparilla**

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

**Cures others, will cure you**

## Judicial Sale of Town Lot.

Pursuant to Decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., made at May, Term 1893, in the cause: *William G. LeDuc, Receiver &c., vs. Henry Mitchell and wife Sarah*, the undersigned Commissioner will expose to public sale at the Market House in Fayetteville a Town Lot in Fayetteville on the west side of Ramsay street, described as follows: Beginning at a stake on the west margin of Ramsay street, north corner of a lot sold by John Thomson to the W. & W. R. R. Co, running thence westwardly 210 feet with said railroad line to the corner; thence northwardly on a line parallel to Ramsay street 9) feet to a corner; thence eastwardly on a line parallel to the first line of this lot 210 feet to Ramsay street; thence southwardly with said street to the beginning being a lot fronting 90 feet on Ramsay street, and 210 feet deep.

Terms: Cash.

Time: Saturday, 11th of Nov. 1893, at 12 M.

Place: Market House in Fayetteville, N. C.

WM. G. LEDUC, Commissioner.

Fayetteville, N. C, 18th Oct., 1893—ts

## Wood for Sale.

We have on hand a lot of Oak, Maple and Pine Wood, sawed in suitable lengths for stoves and fireplaces, which will be sold for 60 cents a dray-load, delivered anywhere in the city.

CROSS CREEK MFG CO.

10—5—93 3m

## General Insurance Agency.

**ROOM No. 10.**

THORNTON BLOCK, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

**H. I McDUFFIE,**

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

represents the following old and reliable companies:

THE NEW YORK LIFE.

Assets $137,499,198.99

THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York.

Assets over $33,000,000

THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.

Assets over $3,000,000

THE ORIENT FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.

Assets over 2,000,000

And other good Fire, Live Stock and accident Insurance Companies!

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Insurance on any kind of property placed anywhere in Cumberland and adjacent counties.

H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent.

2—9—tf

## ARE YOU INSURED?

Just think how tight the insurance was on the property burned in the late fire!

As soon as the news reached the Old Ætna—which has the largest capital, largest surplus, largest assets of any American Company, the local agent was wired to know if she had a policy in it—ready to settle you see!

Remember she is always "*First.*"

Where can you get better protection?

Secure your property with

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

12—8—92

## PLUMBING.

I am prepared to contract for PLUMBING on the most improved scientific sanitary principles.

The latest improvements in fixtures will be furnished.

I have made the proper planning and construction of plumbing a careful study and can assure my customers that all work done under my direction shall be safe and at as low prices as it can be well and safely done.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

## To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given Orders solicited from abroad
Address WALTER WATSON,
Fayetteville, N. C.

## KODAKS.

Having accepted the agency for the Eastman Kodak Company we would be pleased to show samples of work done on the different style Kodaks and quote prices. Prices range from $6.00 to $65.00.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

2—23—tf

## JAPANESE PILE CURE

A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules of Ointment and two Boxes of Ointment. A never-failing Cure for Piles of every nature and degree. It makes an operation with the knife or injections of carbolic acid, which are painful and seldom a permanent cure, and often resulting in death, unnecessary. Why endure this terrible disease? We guarantee 6 boxes to cure any case. You only pay for benefits received. $1 a box, 6 for $5. Sent by mail. Guarantees issued by our agents.

**CONSTIPATION** Cured, Piles Prevented, by Japanese Liver Pellets the great LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR and BLOOD PURIFIER. Small, mild and pleasant to take, especially adapted for children's use. 50 Doses 25 cents.

GUARANTEES issued only by

KING BROS.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

DEXTER SHOE CO., Inc'p. Capital, $1,000,000. BEST $1.50 SHOE IN THE WORLD. "*A dollar saved is a dollar earned.*" This Ladies' Solid French Dongola Kid Button Boot delivered free anywhere in the U.S., on receipt of Cash, Money Order, or Postal Note for $1.50. Equals every way the boots sold in all retail stores for $2.50. We make this boot ourselves, therefore we *guarantee the fit, style and wear*, and if any one is not satisfied we will refund the money or send another pair. Opera Toe or Common Sense, widths C, D, E, & EE, sizes 1 to 8 and half sizes. *Send your size; we will fit you.* Illustrated Catalogue FREE

DEXTER SHOE CO., 143 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON, MASS.
*Special terms to Dealers.*

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### Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1893.

Senator Gorman's explanation of the sudden change which without warning swept away all chance of the adoption of democratic silver compromise and made the passage of the Voorhees bill for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law a certainty, just when it seemed an utter impossibility, is timely as well as interesting. It was made in the Senate Saturday afternoon and has since formed the principle topic of conversation wherever two or three democrats are gathered together. It was in the course of a few remarks made in reply to a speech of Senator Sherman in favor of the issue of $200,000,000 in bonds and attacking the democrats for not providing therefor, that Mr. Gorman told why there was no democratic compromise. He started in by scoring Senator Sherman for trying to make party capital out of the present condition of affairs, and then said that Sherman, as the republican leader, and the leader of a majority of those Senators who represented the repeal sentiment, held the key to the situation and dictated terms to the administration and the Senate; that a better measure, one doing justice to all interests and at the same time furnishing the relief wanted by the administration, could have been agreed upon and passed had the republicans been more patriotic and less devoted to partisanship. He said that democrats had been obliged to set aside lifetime convictions to meet the emergency, forced by the republicans, and save the administration. Mr. Gorman said in conclusion that he would not repeat confidential conversations, but that it was exceedingly unfortunate that democrats had been misunderstood; that he expected further financial trouble for the Treasury. It would be caused by extravagant appropriations by recent Congresses; but the democratic party, now controlling the entire government, would assume the responsibility of meeting it. In addition to being an explanation Senator Gorman's remarks were a fitting rebuke to John Sherman for his audacity in attempting to pose before the country as the financial director of the democratic administration. Past republican extravagance may make an issue of bonds necessary in the near future, but if they are issued it will not be under a bill fathered or introduced by John Sherman. There is sufficient financial talent in the democratic majority to prepare all of the financial measures that will be passed by this Congress.

Speaking of bonds, Senator Blackburn settled a controversy that has been open a long time when Senator Sherman in reply to a question denied any knowledge of the Harrison administration having had the plates engraved for an issue of bonds under the act of 1875, by stating that the plates were prepared and that if it were necessary to substantiate his statement he could in an hour produce them in the Senate.

The Senate has already made considerable progress in disposing of the amendments offered to the Voorhees bill, and unless something unexpected shall occur to delay matters the rest of them will be disposed of and the bill itself passed and sent to the House before the middle of the week. That it will be speedily disposed of by the House is considered certain.

If Congress takes a recess at all after the silver question is disposed of it is not now expected that it will be longer than to about the 20th of November, as Chairman Wilson expects to have the new tariff bill ready to report to the House about that time. Before the bill is reported to the House it will be submitted to a democratic caucus for its formal approval as a party measure.

In view of the pledges of the democratic party and the record of the democratic Congress thus far in favor of economy in public expenditures the scheme of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to increase the value of suburban property around Washington, which is largely owned by a ring of real estate speculators, by asking Congress for authority to issue $5,000,000 in bonds, the money to be spent in opening and improving streets and building sewers, is to say the least a rather cheeky proceeding. The District of Columbia already carries an enormous indebtedness in the shape of bonds issued under the old form of government, the interest upon which Congress has guaranteed. Even if this scheme was really in the interest of all the people residing in the district, which everybody knows it isn't, this would be no time to increase the District indebtedness by issuing new bonds. Your correspondent cannot believe that the influence of the Washington real estate ring, great as it is known to be, will be sufficiently powerful to control the votes of a sufficient number of democrats to get this job through either House or Senate.

### A Queer English Election Custom.

The candidates for bailiff in the town of Alnwick, North England, just before the election, ride in procession to a horse pond near the town, dismount and struggle through the mud and water as best they can. They are accompanied by a brass band and all the population of the town and neighborhood. The custom dates from the time of King John, who visited the town in 1210. The roads were very bad, and some of his baggage wagons had to be left in the mire. On his arrival he inquired who was responsible for the condition of the roads, and, learning that the bailiffs were to blame, ordered them to be seized and dragged through the nearest pond.

### Treble and Bass.

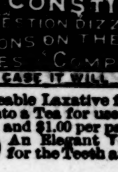
"Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are."
In treble sweet piped little Grace.
"Catarrh, catarrh, catarrh, catarrh,
What a horrid pest you are;"
Growled dear papa in lowest bass.

When papa reads this, he will learn how to get rid of the pest. By its mild, healing, antiseptic, and cleansing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases. This infallible remedy does not, like the poisonous, irritating snuffs, "creams" and strong caustic solutions with which the public have been so long humbugged, simply palliate for a short time, or drive the disease to the lungs. It produces a perfect and permanent cure of the worst cases of Chronic Catarrh. "Cold in the Head" cured with a few applications. Catarrhal Headache relieved and cured as if by magic. It removes offensive breath, loss or impairment of the sense of taste, smell or hearing, watering or weakness of the eyes, and impaired memory, when resulting from catarrh. Only 50 cents, by druggists.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

## KARL'S CLOVER ROOT




PURIFIES THE BLOOD

CURES CONSTIPATION INDIGESTION DIZZINESS ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN BEAUTIFIES COMPLEXION

$500 FOR A CASE IT WILL NOT CURE

It is an agreeable Laxative for the Bowels; can be made into a Tea for use in one minute. Price 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package.

**KO NO** An Elegant TOILET POWDER for the Teeth and Breath—25c.

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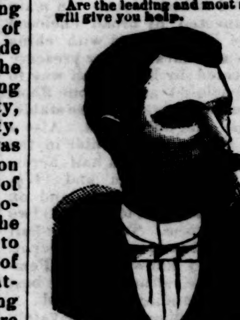

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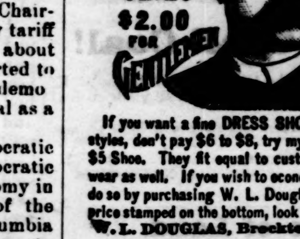


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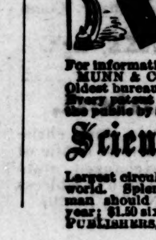


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**CONDENSED SCHEDULE.**

In Effect Nov. 5th, 1893.

| NORTH BOUND. | No. 2, Daily Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Wilmington, | 5:00 a. m. |
| Arrive Fayetteville, | 8:00 " |
| Leave Fayetteville, | 8:25 " |
| Leave Sanford, | 9:42 " |
| Leave Climax, | 11:47 " |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 12:20 p. m. |
| Leave Greensboro, | 12:35 " |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 1:22 " |
| Arrive Walnut Cove, | 1:55 " |
| Leave Walnut Cove, | 2:27 " |
| Leave Rural Hall, | 2:53 " |
| Arrive Mt. Airy, | 4:20 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. | No. 1, Daily Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Mt. Airy, | 12:10 p. m. |
| Leave Rural Hall, | 1:32 " |
| Arrive Walnut Cove, | 2:00 " |
| Leave Walnut Cove, | 2:25 " |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 2:52 " |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 3:40 " |
| Leave Greensboro, | 3:50 " |
| Leave Climax, | 4:17 " |
| Leave Sanford, | 6:05 " |
| Arrive Fayetteville, | 7:25 " |
| Leave Fayetteville, | 7:50 " |
| Arrive Wilmington, | 11:00 " |

| NORTH BOUND. | No. 4, Daily Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Bennettsville, | 4:35 a. m. |
| Leave Maxton, | 5:40 " |
| Leave Red Springs, | 6:25 " |
| Leave Hope Mills, | 7:22 " |
| Arrive Fayetteville, | 7: 5 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. | No. 3, Daily Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Fayetteville, | 7:52 p. m. |
| Leave Hope Mills, | 8:15 " |
| Leave Red Springs, | 9:10 " |
| Leave Maxton, | 9:50 " |
| Arrive Bennettsville, | 11:05 " |

| NORTH BOUND. | No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Ramseur, | 6:50 a. m |
| Leave Climax, | 8:40 " |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 9:25 " |
| Leave Greensboro, | 9:45 " |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 11:05 " |
| Arrive Madison | 11:55 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. | No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Madison, | 12:45 p. m. |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 1:40 " |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 2:52 " |
| Leave Greensboro, | 3:10 " |
| Leave Climax, | 4:20 " |
| Arrive Ramseur, | 6:00 " |

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R for Winston Salem.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points South and South-west.

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AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

**TRAINS GOING SOUTH.**

| DATED Oct. 1st, 1893. | No. 23. Daily. | No. 33. Daily. | No. 41. Daily. | No. 55. Daily Ex. Sunday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | P. M. | P. M. | A. M. | |
| Leave Weldon.. | 12 35 | 9 51 | 6 30 | |
| Ar. Rocky Mount | 1 42 | 10 45 | 7 40 | |
| Arrive Tarboro.. | 2 35 | | | |
| Leave Tarboro.. | 12 54 | | | |
| | | | | P M. |
| Lv Rocky Mount | 1 42 | 10 45 | 7 40 | |
| Leave Wilson... | 2 30 | 11 30 | 8 21 | 2 40 |
| Leave Selma.. | | | | 3 30 |
| Lv. Fayetteville | | 1 15 | | 5 16 |
| Arrive Florence. | 10 40 | 3 27 | | 8 30 |
| | | | A M. | P. M. |
| Leave Wilson.. | 2 30 | | 8 21 | |
| Leave Goldboro. | 3 25 | | 9 ·7 | |
| Leave Magnolia. | 4 38 | | 10 21 | |
| Ar. Wilmington. | 6 15 | | 11 59 | |
| | P. M. | | A M. | |

**TRAINS GOING NORTH.**

| DATED Oct. 1st, 1893. | No. 78. Daily. | No. 14. Daily. | No. 40. Daily. | No. 56. Daily Ex. Sunday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | | P. M. | A. M. |
| Leave Florence. | 5 10 | | 7 30 | 6 30 |
| Lv. Fayetteville | | | 9 33 | 9 50 |
| Leave Selma | | | | 11 49 |
| Arrive Wilson.. | | | 11 25 | 12 50 |
| | A. M. | | P. M. | P. M. |
| Lv. Wilmington. | 9 30 | | 5 45 | |
| Leave Magnolia | 11 10 | | 7 25 | |
| Leave Goldsboro | 12 20 | | 8 34 | |
| Arrive Wilson.. | 1 10 | | 9 18 | |
| | P. M. | P M. | P. M. | P M. |
| Leave Wilson... | 1 10 | 11 30 | 9 18 | |
| Ar Rocky Mount | 2 00 | 12 08 | 10 02 | |
| Arrive Tarboro. | 2 35 | | | |
| Leave Tarboro.. | 12 54 | | | |
| Lv Rocky Mount | 2 00 | 12 08 | 10 0 | |
| Arrive Weldon.. | 3 08 | 1 00 | 11 15 | |
| | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. | |

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 12:20 P M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 7:35 P M; arrive Dunbar 8:45 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 7:45 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 9:0 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

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